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JUNE 1, 1927
VOL. 52, NO. 11

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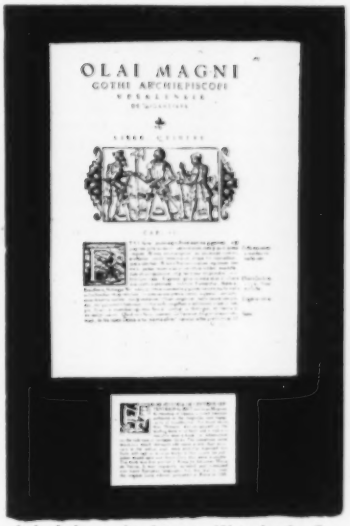

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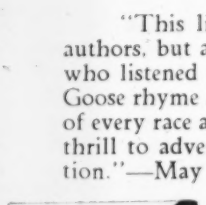

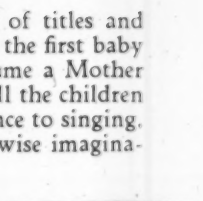

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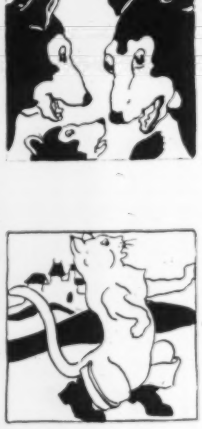

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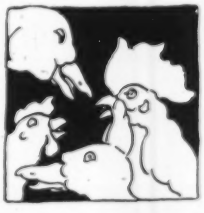

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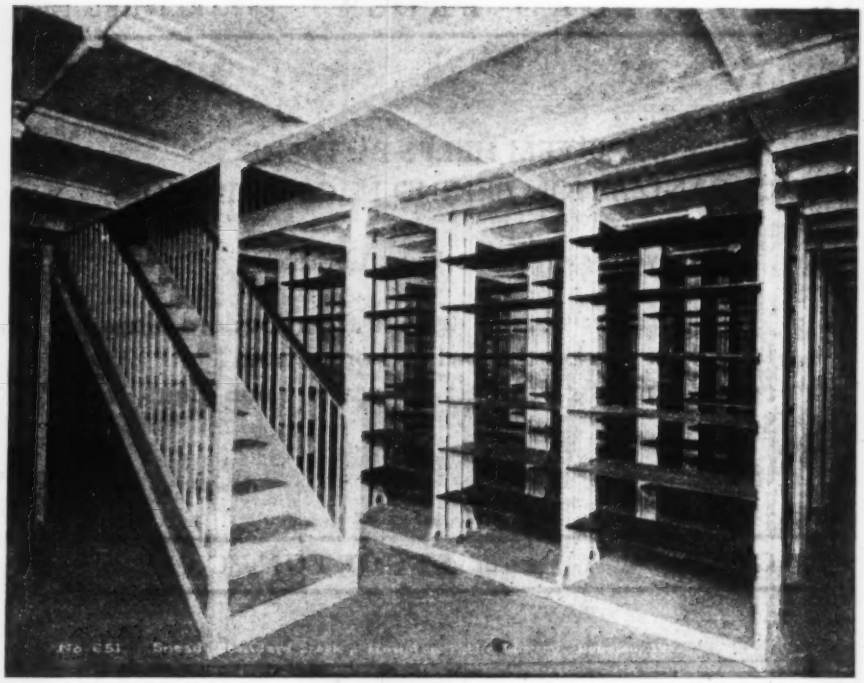

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 1, 1927

The Library Schools of Italy

BY JAMES GOODWIN HODGSON

Librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.

STILL suffering under the financial disadvantages brought on by the World War, the libraries of Italy are now working on their own *risorgimento*, or resurrection, by a campaign of publicity and by criticism of the present conditions. The awakening surge is far-reaching. Efforts are not being confined to the budgets of the libraries—inadequate as these are; the lack of younger librarians is being deplored and measures for solving this problem are being proposed and adopted.

One of the most important of these measures is the establishment of schools for librarians and archivists, and there are now three in operation: that of Padua (established 1924-25), that of Bologna (1925), and, of greatest value, the state-encouraged school at Florence (1925).

These new schools are not Italy's first attempts in this direction, for as early as 1869, even before Rome had finally been secured as capital of the new state, a commission of the government recommended the establishment of library schools at the various national libraries, then five in number: Milan, Parma, Florence, Naples, and Palermo. Nothing came of this attempt, however, as the libraries themselves did nothing; but the matter was not dropped. In 1876, after Rome had been made the capital, Articles 35-39 of the revised regulations provided:

"In the Vittorio Emanuele Library of Rome, and in such others of the nation as is possible, there shall be instituted a technical course, in which instruction shall be given in the following subjects:

"1. History and exterior factors of ancient and modern books.

"2. Study of the definition and classification of the sciences, with an indication of the principal and fundamental works on each.

"3. Study of the origin and varieties of writing; of the invention and history of printing; of the book trade.

"4. Conception and organization of a library; administration in its internal relations, and its dealings with the public.

"5. Making of the catalog, and study of the principal bibliographical works.

"6. Study of internal library organization and funds, and of the present condition and history of the principal libraries of Europe.

"7. Study of paleography."

And the regulations continue:

"Instructions in these subjects shall be given by two professors, chosen, if possible, from the staff of the library.

"The course shall be for two years, and shall be regulated by Ministerial decree.

"Its benefits shall be open to the staff, to the users of the library, and to the regularly-enrolled students."

In order to be enrolled in any of the schools it was necessary to present a diploma from a lyceum (about the equivalent of our junior colleges), and a certificate of good character; while a number of scholarships were to be given after competitive examinations.

This second attempt fared somewhat, tho not much, better than the first. No full courses were given and no certificates or degrees were granted, but some lessons in paleography were given by Miola at Naples and some in bibliography by Podestà and Biagi at Florence.

A further revision of the regulations for the national libraries was published in 1885, confirming the necessity for instruction and establishing two schools in the libraries at Rome and Florence respectively, Giuseppi Fumagalli being instructed to work out special rules for these schools. But here yet another pioneer attempt failed and four years later, in 1889, the regulations providing for the schools were abrogated by royal decree.

The need of training was stubbornly evident, however, as indicated by a law of 1908 which provided special privileges for librarians and archivists who had studied bibliography, library science, or paleography in institutes of univer-

sities or in special schools. But no opportunities were afforded to meet the requirements of this law until 1924 and 1925, when the three new schools now in operation were opened.

Special instruction leading to a diploma was first given in the Scuola Storico-Filologica delle Venezie of the University at Padua during the school year 1924-25. Diplomas of "Archivist-paleographer" and "Librarian" are awarded after students have followed certain special courses while working under the Faculty of Letters. It should be noticed that this School attempts to train librarians for the province of Venice in particular.

Article 87 of the statutes of this school, which is typical of those regulating the granting of diplomas, reads:

"There may be admitted to the School, as candidates for the diploma of librarian, *lauriati* (doctors—the ordinary university degree) in letters who, during the literary course, have studied and passed examinations in the following subjects:

"General and historical bibliography (one year); practice in library science (two semesters); paleography (one year); practice in paleography (two semesters); medieval and humanistic Latin (one year); modern Latin language and literature or one modern literature (one year).

"During the course of the School they must have received instruction in the following:* Library science, general and historical bibliography; medieval Venetian dialects; two foreign languages."

During the year 1926-27 the class in bibliography, given by Professor L. Ferrari, director of the Marciana Library of Venice, is meeting once a week; that in library science, given by Professor E. Ageno, also meets once a week; while the class in paleography given by Professor V. Lazzarini, meets three times a week.

Professor Lazzarini, who is also director of the School, in a letter to the writer, suggested that the statutes ought to be amended to permit second year students in letters and law to enter, and that a diploma should be necessary in order to secure a position in the public libraries.

In 1924-25 there were four students at Padua; in 1925-26, seven; and in 1926-27, eight.

At the University of Bologna in 1925 there was established a Scuola di Biblioteconomia e di Archivistica attached to the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy. The program of this school is one year in length, and enrollment is open to students who have completed the courses in letters or in jurisprudence. The subjects treated of here are paleography, modern history, ancient history, history of Roman law, ecclesiastical law, and bibliography and library science, the last two being handled by Professor Albano Sorbelli, Director of the Biblioteca Comunale dell' Archiginnasio of Bologna.

Here, in 1925-26, there were fifteen persons taking the course in bibliography and library science, of whom five were studying for the diploma. Two diplomas were granted at the end of the course.

The school at the University of Florence, Scuola per Bibliotecarie Archivisti-paleografi, holds an especially important position in that it was founded by royal decree (No. 1968, 29 Oct. 1925), and receives a subsidy from the State for its support and for scholarships. The diplomas given are those of "librarian-paleographist" and "archivist-paleographist," and the courses, unlike those of the other schools, are four years in length, covering both technical and general subjects. The curricula for the years are as follows:

First year: Latin paleography; Greek paleography; diplomatics; medieval and modern history; Roman and medieval law; and one course to be selected from the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy or from that of Jurisprudence.

Second year: Latin paleography; diplomatics; Greek paleography or Roman and medieval legal institutions; library science; archives; general and historical bibliography.

Third year: (Divided into sections according to interest.)

Part I: *Library science:* Latin paleography; Greek paleography; diplomatics, or Roman and medieval legal institutions; general and historical bibliography; practice in library science.

Part II: *Archives:* Latin paleography; Greek paleography; Roman and medieval legal institutions; practice in archives.

Fourth year: This year is to be devoted to perfecting the student in his particular branch of work.

We find three classes of students admitted to advanced standing in this school at Florence: Lauriati in letters, philosophy, jurisprudence, or social science; employees of the first grade in the state archives and libraries; and holders of diplomas in paleography from other state schools.

Professor Luigi Schiaparelli, professor of paleography, is director of the School, while the courses in bibliography and library science are given by Professor Carlo Battisti, librarian of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Florence.

As can be seen from this summary, the special instruction in library science in all these schools is extremely limited, while much attention is given to paleography. This is because these schools exist primarily to train assistants for the national and municipal libraries, which con-

* Apparently in continuation of the above. — J. C. H.

tain large collections of manuscripts and old and rare books and are, relatively, less well developed on the more modern sides.

Interest is not lacking, however, in the development of a special school which shall cater to the need of the modern library of the type most thoroly evolved in the United States. For example, Professor Albano Sorbelli, one of a number holding such views, in an article in *L'Archiginnasio*, has soundly criticized the three present schools along these lines. In Rome, a group has become interested in persuading the government to establish there a school similar to the one in Florence, but pointed primarily toward training assistants for libraries of modern collections of the American type.

Italian library schools are still in the pioneer stage. But with the recent establishment of a special "general supervision" of libraries in the Ministry of Public Instruction, and with a large increase both in the governmental budget for the national libraries and in the actual governmental assistance accorded to the school at Florence, librarians in Italy grow hopeful. Truly one may say that they are watching the coming of their own "risorgimento."

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Sorbelli, Albano. L'Insegnamento della Bibliografia e Biblioteconomia in Italia. *L' Archiginnasio*, 21: 26-65. Bologna, Jan.-June, 1926.

The Library and the Advertising World

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

Publicity Director, Los Angeles Public Library

THE publicity worker in the library of today is akin to John the Baptist—a voice crying in the wilderness. For the too-common attitude of libraries toward publicity is indeed a mixture composed of conventional shrinking from the limelight, a scholarly inborn reserve, a love of books which leaves little room for "human interest." Like John, the publicity advocate is endeavoring to prepare the way for the coming of a greater service, a dissemination of truth, of book-knowledge made universally available. When libraries attain the perfection of staff and equipment now dimly visioned, and the use of libraries reaches the saturation point—or when citizens recognize public libraries to be as indispensable as public schools, then the publicity director may retire to a comfortable old age on a quiet hillside—a retirement peopled with the books he has advertised and never had time to enjoy.

Book publicity thru personal contact, thru the friendly passing on of a good word about a new book, a new source of information, a new inspiration, is as old as the first collection of books and the first community. Library publicity thru the medium of the press is but the natural outgrowth of this earlier friendly passing on of good news. Systematized publicity in any field is young, but advertising in the commercial world is rapidly coming of age. It is attracting to its ranks the talent of artists, journalists, psychologists. It is fast becoming the power which sells the merchandise of the world.

As librarians, as public servants who derive our salaries, our equipment, our buildings, thru the support of the people; as exponents of something which belongs to the people, we have nothing to sell, and hence are in no way competitors of the commercial advertisers who must sharpen their wits to keep a lap ahead of their competitors. Neither are we propagandists who go forth to persuade people to try something that may or may not be of benefit to them. We are, rather, the harbingers of good news, the messengers who announce the arrival of precious packages of print bound and ready for delivery to those who have ordered information, recreation, inspiration by way of the citizenship which supports educational institutions.

Tho we are in no wise to be classed as commercial advertisers or fanatical propagandists, yet we must face the fact that we live in a world which is largely influenced by the fine art of advertising. Modern civilization is besieged with tempting offers of food, clothes, amusements and ways of spending time, money, energy. Unless we are content to be merely a back-ground, a negligible quantity in the bustling progress of the day we must fall into line. We must advertise, we must display our wares. We must remind a busy world of its need of our services.

Fortunately for a system, which in spite of remarkable progress in a half century, has little money to spend on intangible assets, such as publicity, the public library enjoys the advantages of a generous and friendly attitude on the part of editors. The amount of space given to library matters in columns of the newspapers today would run into a very considerable sum in paid advertisement, but the privilege of free publicity, like all other privileges, entails a burden of responsibility in the preparation of publicity material.

To those editors of metropolitan dailies, country or local weeklies, art, literature, industrial, scientific publications, who devote space, typesetting, ink and paper to advertising of library work—the library undoubtedly owes a responsibility regarding subject matter, presentation and timeliness. Since in an advertising world we must advertise, we need trained and skilled advertisers for publicity workers in the library world.

The fact that few libraries can as yet answer in the affirmative the question "Is one person of your staff in charge of publicity?" is proof of one of several conclusions: the librarian, himself, has time, inclination, and ability to present library news in the accepted fashion; he has no funds with which to pay the publicity worker; or he refuses to emerge from the shell of the reserved scholar—the book lover who expects people to want books because books exist. The public libraries which state they have one member of the staff (aside from the librarian) in charge of publicity, as reported by the director of the Library Survey, are as follows: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Washington. Des Moines reports half time of one attendant given to publicity including the *Bulletin*. Baltimore reports part time of one assistant with aid from all departments. Cincinnati employs a reporter a few hours each week.

A survey of printed publicity in California libraries has brought out some interesting points. Among the suggestions are:

A bureau of publicity to which small libraries could subscribe.

Centralized general publicity supplemented by local items of interest.

Specific and directed publicity rather than general publicity. Advocated by Long Beach Public Library.

Talks before groups, followed up by lists: reading courses for individuals; work with schools, etc.

A library day in every town and city.

A digest of monthly reports sent to editors.

Friendly personal contact with editors and reporters. Thru personal interviews the librarian secures the editor's "slant" on library news, and the editor acquired interest in the books, and in the library.

Necessity of conforming material to the type of copy used by the publication.

The general consensus of opinion is that editors and reporters are friendly to the news story about the library—changes in staff or administration, statistics, library events, exhibits, or interesting book reviews—but they do not care about mere lists of books received, or the ordinary routine of library work. They accept well-written "features" with a timely, or with human, interest.

Many branch librarians and county librarians report weekly items sent to editors—book reviews, news notes, or material released by the A.L.A.

A few small libraries report a daily call from the reporters.

Various large libraries have material prepared by the heads of departments and submitted to the librarian for final approval.

The Los Angeles Public Library, to cite the library whose work I know best, thru the Central Publicity Office sends a multigraphed article to branch librarians—this may be published simultaneously by editors of community papers, providing the territories of circulation do not overlap. The Central Library is featured chiefly thru the metropolitan dailies, the art and literary weeklies, with occasional articles in the industrial publications and house organs. In each case an effort is made to conform to the type of copy used by the publication. The newspapers are studied for special features and material written to fall in line with departmental features. A columnist has used a library story written in his style; the picture strip of an evening paper is glad to feature library exhibits or photographs of new buildings or art features; the book page of a Sunday paper has a "library box" of annotated books; the reporter of one paper prefers to call for news for her school page; the Sunday feature editor gives occasional space. Tangible results both at branches and Main Library are found in the requests for books featured, in sending of stamped envelopes for lists mentioned, and in many instances of the clipping brought to the library, describing a new service.

Answers to questions about the need of publicity have brought out repeatedly from many librarians the thought or fear of "over-advertising," of promising something that cannot be supplied. Here again is a responsibility which the publicity worker must keenly feel. There must be no boosting, no promise of fair weather if storms are in the library air. And all the most skilful "write-ups" are worse than useless unless the publicity director has back of her promises the librarian, the library board and the good-will of the entire staff. It is the business of the writer of publicity to interpret the message or service of the skilled specialist to the lay reader. Like the reporter, he "would tap the brain of the specialist and so serve out his knowledge that the ordinary reader would understand." In other words the library publicity worker must maintain a happy balance between the point of view of the journalist and that of the librarian.

The Status of the Professional Librarian

"THE Status of the Professional Librarian" was the topic discussed by George A. Works, professor of rural education at Cornell University, and Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, at a meeting of the New York Regional Catalog Group in New York on April 29.

Professor Works who was associate director of the University Library Survey of the Carnegie Foundation investigated personally the libraries studied. His address was based on the findings of that survey with regard to the status of the professional staff in college and university libraries.

The committee investigated fifteen college and university libraries chosen to represent various types. The survey was begun because it was thought that the library had not kept pace with other institutions of the university and concerned itself largely with the trends in libraries from 1900 on. Some of the data gathered, however, go back to 1875.

It was found that the libraries themselves do not distinguish between the professional and clerical staff and that this lack of barrier between the two groups is a hindrance to professional advancement. The problems to be taken up in the report on the status of the librarian are: 1. Relation to the faculty. 2. Length of vacation. 3. Hours of service. 4. Compensation. 5. Retirement allowance. 6. Social position in the university. 7. Attendance at professional meetings.

1. Relation to the faculty. In some libraries the librarian and assistant librarian only are considered as faculty members. In some libraries the question has not been raised at all. The condition for the whole staff, as now found in the libraries, is far from satisfactory and the problem still remains to be solved. Several librarians insist on faculty rating; several think that a status distinct from that of the faculty and the clerical workers will be the best solution. The responsibility of solving the problem belongs to the librarians themselves and depends upon their own definition of their job. They will have to define the elements of a satisfactory status.

2. Length of vacation. The only case in which the librarian has the same vacation as the faculty members is in an institution in which the faculty was on an eleven-months' basis. In other libraries the vacation of the librarians varies from the vacation of the clerical worker to a vacation of four weeks. Is a longer vacation necessary or desirable for librarians?

3. Hours of service. In the hours of service there has been little change since 1900. The hours vary from thirty-eight to forty-four hours a week. The actual number of working hours does not differ much from that of the faculty. The advantage of the hours of the faculty members lies in the fact that they can work when they please and that therefore they have more opportunity for advanced study while they are teaching.

4. Compensation. From all his reading Mr. Works expected to make the comparison of salaries of the librarian with those of the professors, of the assistant librarian with those of the associate and assistant professors, of the heads of departments with those of instructors. He found, however, in large libraries that the position of the librarian lies somewhat between that of dean and full professor. Yale, Columbia, and the University of Michigan have set high standards for librarianship and all the other colleges are bound to fall into line. The compensation of the assistant librarian is also better than is commonly thought. It falls somewhat between that of associate professor and assistant professor. The showing is not so good for departmental heads. This position should be equal to that of assistant professor rather than to that of instructor, for instructors are often students carrying on advanced studies and expect promotion. The training and experience of the head catalogers represent a higher average than the average for all the heads but the training is still much less than that required for assistant professors. The question is, do departmental heads need the advanced degree? Mr. Works said that he could not answer this question, but he emphasized the fact that there is an increasing demand for departmental heads with greater breadth of training. The point was stressed that, as the salaries of librarians had increased more rapidly in the past ten years than had those of the faculty, the situation looked more hopeful even tho the junior members are not now compensated adequately enough to attract the best material to the profession.

5. In the matter of allowance from the retirement fund the librarians' position is not satisfactory, but neither is it so for the faculty.

6. In regard to the social position there was found a great deal of dissatisfaction due to discrimination made in some institutions between the librarians and faculty members. It is perhaps largely the fault of the librarians themselves who have not pushed the matter.

7. Attendance at professional meetings. In

some institutions the faculty members are allowed travelling allowances but not the librarians. There should, of course, be no distinction.

One of the greatest needs in the university library, which must be met by the university, is the provision for opportunity for the junior members for advanced study.

Mr. Works said in conclusion that the importance of the library in the university has changed very rapidly. This he considers as most hopeful for the professional staff as a whole. He mentioned in passing that altho the faculty members are largely ignorant of what happens in the library they have a keen appreciation of the catalog group. That part of the work they do comprehend.

Mr. Craver discussed briefly some of the points of Mr. Works' address. He emphasized the increasing call for catalogers with academic training. He agreed with Mr. Works that the long vacation is not necessarily desirable. If we have a shorter working year the compensation will inevitably be lower. Altho agreeing with Mr. Works that librarians and the heads of departments were better off than they had thought, he was not so sure about the junior members. This condition, he thought, results in the situation that when upper positions have to be filled the institutions often have to go outside to fill such positions. We need a better trained and a better paid junior service. He emphasized the necessity for division between clerical and professional work and regretted exceedingly that the A.L.A. had no professional standards for admission. The American Medical Association does not admit as members all who work in a hospital; why should the A.L.A. admit all who work in a library? Until we have set up professional standards for our work we will not get the recognition for which we are striving. The growing importance of the library is not peculiar to the university but is true in general. This is probably due to the war. The war brought out the fact that we did not know how to get at sources of information. The two functions of the library are (1) to collect books, (2) to get the books to the readers. In this work the most important tool is the catalog. The catalog is a permanent part of the reference department and much the most important part. If the reference department does not function it can be fired within twenty-four hours but the mistakes of the catalog cannot be rectified so quickly or easily. There is a growing recognition of the value of the catalog and the demand for better cataloging shows the need for better training for catalogers. Mr. Craver reiterated that it is necessary for librarians themselves to have a definite aim of professional service.

Questions were asked as to whether the unusual opportunities in college libraries are for men only, Mr. Works answering that in the university it is still so; whether the working day of the librarian could be said to be the same as that of the faculty if a member of the faculty included in his working day all reading done in connection with his work; and whether opportunity for advancement and equal salary were equally good for faculty and librarians since the number of positions above assistant professor is much larger than the number above departmental head.

Slightly abridged from the report of the
NEW YORK REGIONAL CATALOG GROUP.

The Library History of Newfoundland

ST JOHN'S has at present no public library. The Library of the Legislature of which Ella Morris is librarian, while chiefly for the use of members of the legislature, is also used by students and teachers and to a certain extent by the general public. It is dependent upon gifts for the increase of its collection. The Colonial Building, by which name the Parliament building is known, houses the library on the top floor. The law library is in the Court House.

The library history of Newfoundland is punctuated by numerous fires. The first library, in 1809 or 1810, was burned, and the same fate overtook the Athenaeum in the great fire of 1892. In this handsome building were housed the library, containing seven thousand volumes, all of which were lost, a large reading room, a savings bank, and the Surveyor General's department. Efforts made that same year to reorganize the library failed, and it was closed in 1893. It was decided then that the books should be taken over by the government, and all of them with the exception of fiction are now in the Legislative Library, about 6,000 volumes in all. In 1902 a board was appointed to arrange for a Carnegie building, but the terms of gift were found unacceptable.

A pupil-made card catalogue of books read and liked by pupils stimulates reading in School 11, Buffalo, N. Y., according to the U. S. Bureau of Education. The children on finishing a book write on a card the author's name, title and kind of book, setting of the story, its theme, and finally, "Why I liked the book," and the pupil's own name is signed. The cards are kept in a letter holder made in the manual training class and are freely consulted by the children in selecting books for outside reading.

The Teaching of Cataloging

Some Suggestions on Cataloging as it is and as it Might be Taught. Being the Substance of an Informal Address to the New York Regional Catalogers Group, by Minnie Earl Sears, Editor of the "Standard Catalog" Series.

SOME time ago it was suggested to me that some consideration be given to the question of cataloging as it is and as it might be taught from the point of view of an executive dealing with a large cataloging staff. This sounded rather like an order to make over the cataloger's universe. In reality what I have attempted to do is to present some broad specifications as to what an executive might like to have a cataloger know in a general way when she comes from the library school. Then perhaps those in close touch with the teaching end can decide how the present way of teaching meets with these specifications and what changes, if any, might be desirable. What I shall have to say is meant to be suggestive rather than critical, for I have had much occasion to know the fine work that is being done in teaching cataloging. I fully realize that teachers of the first year cataloging have their hands full in giving beginners the elementary principles and the necessary technique, and I know too that it is ridiculous to expect schools to teach catalogers everything that they should eventually know.

First of all, it is of the greatest importance, especially in a large library, that the course in cataloging should have given to the cataloger a broad view of the province of cataloging. It is an immense help to the executive in getting intelligent work and in maintaining the morale of the department if a new cataloger comes from the school with an idea of the general place of the catalog in the library as the most important reference tool there, and one that affects every one in the library, both staff and patrons. Unless the cataloger has been taught that cataloging is vastly more than just making a certain number of cards for each book, and that the catalog is itself more than simply a collection of cards, her work will tend to become more and more mechanical. In the present day, when so many people pine for publicity, it might be well to have the schools impress upon the cataloger that, as some one has said, when it comes to advertising the library to the reader the catalog is one of the best means of such advertising. It is not as showy as some other ways of advertising, but a catalog properly made can show in the very best way the contents of the library.

Another thing that is of equal importance is that the cataloger should bring from the library school a proper respect and enthusiasm for cataloging. This is particularly important in a large library where a cataloger just out of a school may feel isolated at first, as some time is required to make contact with other departments. Responsibility for the proper attitude towards cataloging does not rest primarily with the teachers of cataloging but rather with the heads of the library schools. This point deserves emphasis. My observation leads me to believe that library schools are improving in this respect. There undeniably was a time, especially some years ago when the dearth of trained librarians was first beginning to be acutely felt, when some of the library schools were inclined to confine their recommendations for catalogers to those who lacked executive ability or the qualifications needed in work with the public. Large cataloging departments suffered particularly at this time, as in such departments there is always a demand for catalogers with executive and administrative ability to share the work of those at the head. And at all times it is highly undesirable to have cataloging regarded as a refuge for those unfitted for other parts of library work. I feel sure that the best material in schools was not always encouraged to give the same consideration to cataloging, with its bibliographical and research work, as was given to the public side of the work. Some teachers of cataloging doubtless had something of a struggle to counteract this tendency. Perhaps it is a thing for which they still need to be on the alert.

So much for the desirability of realizing the importance of cataloging. I now venture to bring up a rather delicate matter. Altho one wants to have the new cataloger impressed with the importance of what she has learned, it is surely well, at the same time, to have her realize that there is yet something for her to learn. However well she has done in her work in the school, the year that she has completed is but the beginning, and she has still many things to learn. Perhaps this attitude of mind needs to be emphasized a little more in the schools than sometimes seems to have been done. Not infrequently a cataloger, taking her first position, receives a shock when she learns that parts of her work will have to be passed on finally by

the head cataloger or her deputy. Sooner or later she must realize that some revision is necessary for the sake of the historical continuity of the work, where the personal preferences of many people can not be allowed full sway. Every executive rejoices when a new cataloger comes to her with the realization that her education has not ceased. In a course that is already crowded with much necessary detail, perhaps the only way to make room for some of these more general points would be to drop a little detail here and there.

In the dark ages, when I was a student, enough was not done in class work to stress the interrelation between cataloging and reference and bibliographical work. Of course catalogers must first learn to use the books which are arbitrarily known as reference books for catalogers. But after this can not more be done to make them realize that there is no difference between the research work often demanded in cataloging, especially in a large library, and the work that is done as pure reference work? To take some examples sure to occur in a large library: what difference is there in running down an obscure author of another century for the correct catalog entry and identification of a rare book and looking up the same gentleman to satisfy the curiosity of a reader interested in his life? Or, again, when it comes to the research work involved in looking up the history of a society which has had various changes of name, is not the same work required that is done in the reference room when some reader wants to know the history of that society? Here I should like to suggest that perhaps there might be a little closer co-operation between teachers of reference and teachers of cataloging. Could something more be done in reference courses to connect practical reference work with cataloging and vice versâ? Certainly in one course or the other it would be well to stress the value of cataloging technique when it comes to any bibliographical reference work.

In considering the teaching of cataloging the question of detail is sure to come up sooner or later, usually sooner. Much has been said and written about this and there seems to be an universal agreement that catalogers should be taught that details are not an object in themselves, but that they must be mastered because they are part of the initial technique. When this is acquired, the cataloger's powers can be devoted to the "brainier" and more enjoyable part of the work. All prospective librarians should, however, be taught that this is equally true in other parts of library work. For that matter, is it not true in other lines of work? But there is another side to the question, for the importance of system should not be minimized. In a large library much of it is necessary in order to provide for the orderly progress of a book from the order department, thru the cataloging department, to the reader. When a new cataloger comes into a large department it is a distinct advantage if she has been taught to vision the cataloging process as a whole, to picture in her mind just why a little red tape is often necessary in working out an elaborate system where there are many workers, so that the book can be traced, if needed, from the time it comes into the library until it is on the shelf.

Speculating about a satisfactory course in advanced cataloging has long been one of my hobbies, but I have reserved mentioning this until the end because, had I begun on it sooner, the probability is that I should have talked about it and nothing else. Here perhaps a few suggestions might properly be offered, since there is a rather universal feeling that, however well elementary cataloging is taught, the ideal course in advanced cataloging is yet to be worked out. The problem from the beginning is quite different from that presented in the first year course and perhaps this fact has not been taken into account sufficiently. While in the work with beginners much time has to be devoted to details and rules, in the advanced course the emphasis should be quite elsewhere. To my mind it would be desirable to require some little experience in cataloging or related work in addition to the elementary course in cataloging before the student takes the advanced course. This would mean that the student would have time to apply what she has already learned before taking the advanced course. She would then know from actual experience some of the points where further instruction is desirable. This alone would tend to make the advanced course practical rather than theoretical, and to relate the work to actual problems that must be dealt with in any large cataloging department. Such a course properly developed would demand the closest co-operation between the teachers of advanced cataloging and advanced reference. In fact it might end by being almost as much reference as cataloging and it should certainly interest reference workers as well as catalogers. A few subjects that demand adequate treatment in such a course are, first, the ever present class of periodicals and serial publications of societies and institutions, and intricate series within series, some of them more like a merry-go-round than anything else. In the limited time possible to devote to this section of cataloging in the first year course it is not possible to dwell on the many difficulties sure to be encountered in a library with a large collection of serials from many countries. The young cataloger, face to face with some of these puzzling problems for the first time when she comes to a large library can not be expected to

solve them satisfactorily by intuition alone, and the executive does not have unlimited time for training new assistants.

Next, how about public documents? Is there anyone who has attempted to work with a large collection and the many puzzles it presents, who does not feel that an adequate course for advanced workers, supplementing what is now taught, would not be a time saver to the individual cataloger and a money saver to libraries? Here again I venture on the old suggestion that reference and cataloging should go hand in hand to produce the best results.

Then, speaking from my own experience in large college and reference libraries, I would suggest that the broad class of early and medieval literature—romances, epics, folk tales, etc.—has not as yet received adequate treatment. Also, when it comes to cataloging early and medieval authors where the form of names differs from modern usage, likewise religious orders and people, what head of a large cataloging department has not wished that the cataloger might have been initiated into more of these mysteries? A satisfactory course that would include this might be combined with a course in the bibliography of historical and biographical material for this period. Other subjects where more light is needed will readily suggest themselves: music, Americana, etc., and then the question of rare books, where something has already been done. Naturally no course in advanced cataloging should omit some study of the many problems connected with the administration of a large cataloging department. Perhaps some of these suggestions may not seem practical, but might it not be worth while to try them out now that the day for graduate library schools is upon us?

A Manual of Classification

MR. SAYERS' *Manual of Classification** is divided into three parts: I. The theory of classification; II. History and description of library classification; III. The practical work of classification. The first division consists, as the author states, "of a discussion of logical principles that may govern the making of a classification." In substance and even in form these earlier chapters are the lectures that the author has delivered to classes in the London School of Librarianship. Altho he says "the pages that follow can have no special interest for the logician as classifier," yet in the course of his exposition of the nature and purpose of classification he has dwelt in detail upon logical terms and processes to what seems unnecessary length.

The basis upon which things are classified is what the author calls the "characteristic of classification," or that feature of likeness which has significance for the purpose of the classification. Our author, with utility in mind, says "convenience" instead of "significance." Anything may be classified in any way that brings together certain features that this thing has in common with other things; but some features will have a bearing upon the purpose for which we make the classification and others will not. In a general library the feature which is selected ordinarily for classification is the subject of the book. Yet even here incunabula will be arranged by date and printer, and beautiful bindings may be brought together. Mr. Sayers recognizes that the agricultural library will arrange books differently from the botanical library. But he makes no other reference to the special, and none to the business, library.

What Mr. Sayers calls the "canons of library classification" are conveniently brought together at the close of his nine chapters of theoretical discussion. They are: (1) Classification must be comprehensive; (2) characteristics must be essential to the purpose of the classification (i. e. not accidental features of books like size); (3) must be consistent and (4) mutually exclusive (headings not overlapping); (5) "must commence with terms of wide extension and of small intension and proceed to terms of small extension and great intension" (i. e. from wide classes to minute subdivisions); and in this process (6) the steps must be gradual, (7) the enumeration of parts must be exhaustive. The terms must be used in one sense thruout and should not express evaluation. The notation must be complete for each topic; "should be pure, that is to say, it should be composed entirely of one kind of symbol," and must be flexible. These requirements are generally accepted, we believe, with the exception of the singular claim that the notation should consist of but one kind of symbol, e. g. either a figure or a letter. What reason he has for this claim is not stated nor is the claim borne out by the examples of classifications that he has selected for criticism. The Library of Congress scheme is "mixed" avowedly; Cutter's has figures in the Local List, without which classification of history would be impossible; Brown uses both letters and figures. Dewey alone has a numerical base. Yet the call-number in most libraries using the Decimal system will include a "Cut-

* *A Manual of Classification for Librarians and Bibliographers.* By W. C. Berwick Sayers. London: Grafton & Co. 1926.

ter number," and many libraries prefix "B" to Biography, "F" to Fiction, "L" to oversized books, and "J" to books for the young. After using a "mixed" notation for twenty-five years at the Newberry Library the present reviewer has yet to find any objection to it.

Jevons' argument that any classification of books is futile comes in for much and deserved criticism. But Mr. Sayers misses one point that Jevons makes, namely, that no classification can bring together all related subjects,—instancing the steam engine, which may be treated from various points of view—antiquarian, scientific, technical, economic, biographic. Mr. Sayers says that classification is a compromise. It is; but in becoming so it makes serious sacrifices. If antiquities are placed in history, architectural remains are absent from architecture; if customs are put in sociology, books of travel, which furnish so much of the data, will not be found there; and folk-lore, if put near them, is then far removed from mythology, to which it is near akin; if politics are put in history, political tracts are far removed from political parties; while if politics are classed in political science, contemporary source material is absent from history. In fact, it is impossible to bring all source material near the subjects which it illustrates. Jevons' indictment of library classification was not so absurd in a logical aspect.

"In the classification of knowledge in general the best opinion," says Mr. Sayers, "is that the greatest number of people are served by classifications which are natural ones. That is why Richardson declares that a classification should follow the order of ideas, or of evolution" (p. 51). If this means that subdivisions of larger subjects should follow their inclusive headings, the fact is undeniable; but if it means that there is a "natural" or "evolutionary" sequence for these main divisions of human knowledge, we may ask how this truth is illustrated by the systems in general use. Cutter puts biography and history after philosophy and before the social sciences, Dewey puts them last in his system: Cutter puts book arts and bibliography last. Dewey puts them first; theology came first in the older systems, probably because of the dignity of the subject and because it treated of God, the creator and first principle of all things; Brown, whose fundamental arrangement is admirably logical, has the sequence: I. Generalia, II. Matter, III. Life, IV. Mind, V. Record. But what practical difference does the arrangement of these great divisions make? Most libraries shelve them in the order in which they will be most handy to the delivery desk and that is all that matters.

"A notation"—to return for a moment to the requirements of a notation—"should convey a representation," says Mr. Sayers, "not merely of the division but also of the sequence, and not only of the artificial sequence but of the logical sequence, so far as it can be expressed." The qualifying clause at the end of this definition is decidedly needed; for no classification in use does or could attempt to express all *co-ordinate* divisions and subdivisions of a field of knowledge by co-ordinate symbols. To illustrate: Dewey has nine first figures, nine second figures, nine third figures, to express subordination, one series of figures dividing the rank above it; Cutter's basis is twenty-six letters. But nature is not divided into exactly nine or into twenty-six co-ordinate classes. When Cutter needs more than twenty-six co-ordinate sections, he does not hesitate to double the letter; when Dewey has more than nine, he puts the residue into his "9" section and labels the section "other so-and-so." The Library of Congress makes no profession of making its notation express subordination further than by grouping subjects under inclusive divisions. But Mr. Sayers' remark that "in the result we have virtually a number of separate, mutually exclusive special classifications, having no logical sequence or connection except the accidental one of their alphabetical notation" is not only unjust to the plan of the Library of Congress system but it is in direct contradiction to Mr. Sayers' opinion of the system (Cutter's) upon which he says the L. C. system "is almost directly based" (p. 167).

The second division of the work under examination contains surveys of classification systems, from that of the Alexandrian Library to that of the Library of Congress and the system of James Duff Brown. An admirable feature of these surveys is the series of folded tables showing on one sheet each the complete outline of the scheme of Brunet, Bacon, Dewey, Cutter, Library of Congress and Brown; there are also charts showing in comparative columns thirteen other systems based upon metaphysics and nineteen systems devised for the practical arrangement of books without philosophical basis. These tables must have entailed much research and condensation. The student of classification has here at his elbow a fairly comprehensive and convenient bird's eye view of the various attempts to classify books. The four systems now in general use come in for some criticism and much praise; the critic preserves thruout an admirably balanced judgment and a warm appreciation of the labors of these great classifiers. The author seems to have a natural predilection for a logical and ideal plan of arrangement that shall exhibit the natural order of things in an illuminating way; yet he cannot withhold his approval from certain somewhat unconventional ways that Americans have of doing things—ways that bring results, whatever faults they may have from a theoretical point of view.

In the third portion of his work Mr. Sayers, with his difficult problems behind him, shows evidence of being upon familiar ground. His very style becomes easier; he is fairly bubbling with ideas of just how to do things and he tells us how. Book and work numbers, shelf register, classified catalog, vertical files for pamphlets, articles and cuttings, equipment for keeping prints, illustrations, lantern slides, negatives, and deeds are described and their uses set forth as concretely as Dr. Dewey could do it. But there is lacking a most important section of a professed manual for classifiers, namely, an adequate treatment of the principles to be followed in deciding cases of doubt between headings to be chosen for books with equal leanings toward each. Without some such principles consistency in assigning books to their right places in a system becomes difficult. "When two headings clash," he says (p. 223), "make a decision as which is to prevail." Thus he disposes, in one line, of a branch of classifying to which the *Code for Classifiers* devotes 126 pages. One fundamental principle he does lay down: "Consider the predominant tendency or purpose of a book." The *Code* words this principle as: "Class a book according to the intent of the author." A book is (in a general library) most useful when placed under that subject upon which the author intends to write and does write after his fashion, whatever may be the extraneous features of the book. The present review is not the place in which to discuss the importance of a code for classifiers; but one illustration, directly applicable to the examples given by Mr. Sayers, may be in point. Three posers, so to speak, are instanced: Rivers' *Medicine, Magic and Religion;* Porritt's *Religion and Health;* Wicksteed's *Dante and Aquinas.* In telling the classifier how he would class these works the author can only say this or that is the subject of the given book; the classifier will have no criterion to apply to similar works. The *Code for Classifiers* lays down the principle: Class a book treating of two factors, one of which is represented as influencing the other in any way, under the factor that is influenced or affected. Rivers thinks that medicine has developed from primitive religion, hence medicine is the thing that has been affected; Porritt shows how personal faith affects personal health, hence health—not faith—is the theme; Wicksteed shows how Aquinas influenced Dante, so the book should go under Dante not under Aquinas.

An annotated bibliography covering eighteen pages is a valuable adjunct at the end of this work. Mr. Sayers has brought together much widely scattered information for the library classifier and the work is likely to retain its value whatever possible successors may expand or improve this pioneer in the field.

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL,
Head of the Public Service Department,
The Newberry Library, Chicago.

"The State Library Killed by Donahey's Veto"

THIS is the title of a strong appeal sent by the Ohio Library Association to members and others interested in the continuation of the progress in library development in Ohio which has been so marked during the past five years.

The State Legislature meets for a short session beginning May 31, when legislators may be induced to take action necessary to prevent the disorganization of the State Library service.

"The veto of the entire State Library appropriation by the Governor, if allowed to take effect, will be a serious blow to the educational interests, advancement and progress of the state. It affects directly and indirectly library service and the promotion and organization of library service in every corner of Ohio. The elimination of a state organization for library service would be a blot upon the fair name of Ohio and a step which would place her with the half dozen backward states. Public libraries are a recognized part of the educational machinery and equipment and with the extension of new educational ideas and methods the public library is becoming more and more indispensable.

"The Ohio State Library was established in 1817 by Governor Worthington. In the 110 years of its existence it has served the cause of education and its scope of service has been constantly increased.

"The Ohio State Library combines several functions and every one of these will be wiped out by the Governor's veto. The general library of 175,000 volumes gives local and state-wide circulating and reference book service thru personal contact and direct mail. It is no longer a purely local institution for the service of Columbus people. Of the 60,000 books circulated in the year 1925-26 40,000 went to individuals and to libraries outside of Columbus. Almost every library in the state calls upon the State Library for expensive and out-of-the-way books not available locally. Many local expenditures for books which would be used but seldom are eliminated. For individuals living out in the state who do not have local library service the State Library is the only resource for books. Rural and small town people are making increasing use of the service. In the month of March alone 3,257 books were mailed to individuals in places where there is no library service. Thru traveling libraries the state is now serving nearly 1,000 rural schools and small communities with deposits of books which stay for several months and form

the only reading resource available. At the present time there are nearly 70,000 books out in the field serving both recreational and educational needs.

"The Legislative Reference Division of the State Library drafts more than two-thirds of the bills introduced each session of the General Assembly and between sessions collects material and does research work in preparation for legislation as well as providing students with governmental material which can be found nowhere else in the state.

"The State Library is charged by law with the encouragement and aid of library service thruout the state thru the organizing of new libraries and the improvement of existing libraries. Nearly 2,000,000 people in Ohio are still without local library service and of these almost all live in the rural sections and in places of less than 2,500. In 1922 when the present administration of the State Library began, Ohio was on the black list of the Carnegie Corporation for failure to fulfill its pledges of support of the Carnegie libraries in the state and this deplorable condition was the subject of nation-wide comment. Active field work in the last five years has doubled the support of public libraries in the state so that Ohio now ranks sixth among all the states for expenditures for library service. The State Library field workers have been active in the promotion of the county library service unit idea which will ultimately bring library service to the doors of every person in the state.

"Since 1922 the service of the State Library has been definitely upon a professional basis and none but professional librarians qualified by graduation from college and library school have been appointed except to clerical positions. The Ohio State Library is recognized by the American Library Association and by librarians thruout the country as one of the foremost and most progressive of the state library organizations. The abolition or even the temporary discontinuance of the important functions of the library would be a blow from which the state of Ohio would be long in recovering.

"CHALMERS HADLEY, *President.*
"CARL VITZ, *Chairman Legislative Committee.*"

An Experimental Braille Printing Shop

THE establishment of an experimental shop is a significant event in the library world of the blind—the most significant since the uniform type decision was made, if we except the creation of the American Foundation for the Blind. Its value lies in the fact that it is not just another embossing press but that it is distinctly an experimental shop concerned with production only as a means of testing out experimentation.

It comes into existence chiefly as a result of the study made by the Bureau of Research of the American Foundation in an effort to reduce the cost of Braille books. As this study progressed the need for a laboratory shop for the development of methods of embossing became increasingly evident. The Carnegie Corporation and the A. L. A. were interested thru the Foundation and made the shop in Munsey, N. Y., financially possible.

The first problem to receive attention is the perfection of the processes and of the machinery required in producing two-side, or interpointed, Braille. The importance of this so-called "interpointed" Braille is the fact that by printing on both sides of the paper a tremendous economy in space and a corresponding reduction in the cost of production is effected. This reduction amounts to about thirty to forty per cent.

As there is no established fund in this country for embossing books for adults as there is for children, it has been decided that all titles from this press for the first year at least shall be in the interests of adult education. Titles will be taken from the Reading With a Purpose Series, admirably adapted to serve as a guide in this matter. A few of the books recommended and many of the outlines will be embossed with notations indicating books are available in any raised type. It is hoped that the Foundation may be able to collect additional funds from which other books from these courses may be embossed by other presses. The first title to come from the Experimental Shop will be *Contemporary Composers*, by Daniel Gregory Mason, from the course on music. The second will in all probability be the outline of this course, *Ears to Hear, a Guide for Music Lovers*. The difficulties of book selection when the number to be added is so limited and the need so great needs no comment.

Experimental work is of necessity slow. Like prevention its value cannot be registered in statistics. But by those familiar with such problems it is hoped that the establishment of this shop may bring important results in the multiplying of books. With the present cost of *David Copperfield*, in eleven Braille volumes, listed at $64.95, and *The Scottish Chiefs*, in sixteen volumes, at $67.35, it would seem quite within the function of the A. L. A. to interest itself in any project that bids fair to lower such quotations.

LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE,
Member of Advisory Committee.

Fort Wayne's School Library Program

SIX years ago the children's librarian of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library started a system of co-operation with the public schools that has met with the approval of administrators and authorities, and has grown to such an extent since the plan first originated that during the January just past over 20,000 books were used in the public schools of Fort Wayne. The comprehensive and diverse activities of the library in this work are described by Bertine E. Weston, school librarian.*

The children's department makes systematic delivery of books to the city public schools every six weeks. At this time thousands of books are sent into the library from the schools. These books are counted, sorted, mended, labeled, redistributed and sent out again for another six weeks. The number of books sent to each school varies, but there is probably not a single class room in the twenty-five public schools that does not have its collection of books, pictures, clippings and pamphlets from the library.

* *The Library and the Child*, Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, January 1927.

During the first few years of the plan of co-operation Supplementary Sets, consisting of twenty-four books of the same title, were made up from the library collection and sent to the class rooms. The demand for these sets soon outgrew the library supply of books, and the school authorities consented to help in buying the books used only in the city schools. In June 1921 the schools sent into the library all their third and fourth grade books, where they were sorted and in cases rebound. The city school authorities at this time purchased about fifteen hundred new books to complete these sets for the third and fourth grades. By September 1921 the Supplementary Sets, owned by the schools and cared for and circulated by the library, were ready to go to the schools. The following year the same plan was applied to first and second grade books. When those that had been in the schools came in and were sorted, the schools found it necessary to purchase over 1,000 new books to complete these sets. The library agreed to do all the work on these books and those of the other grades, if the schools would supply the books necessary to keep the sets in good con-

FORT WAYNE MAIN CHILDREN'S ROOM. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADE INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY.

ADAMS SCHOOL DEPOSIT IS OPEN EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND HAS AN AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BOOKS

dition. This agreement is still in existence. At the present time the schools own, and the library circulates, a total of 6,965 books in the Supplementary Sets. The schools also own in the same manner 2,780 Silent Readers which go to each school for a period of one term without change. The committee which decides on the titles to be added or replaced in the Supplementary Sets and Silent Readers consists of the Superintendent of English, Supervisor of Primary Grades, three school principals, and the children's librarian. It meets at the library each spring.

The Children's Department has other sets called Miscellaneous Sets, made up of twenty-five books of different titles for the convenience of the teacher in the class room. In a recent term the teachers requested and the library sent out 4,450 books in Miscellaneous Sets. Special sets have also been made for the history classes in the seventh and eighth grades. With all these books sent to the class rooms, the teachers still need to use the public library itself. The children's department is open especially for teachers on each Tuesday evening. All books issued to teachers were for six weeks' time. Over 2,500 were loaned to them last January.

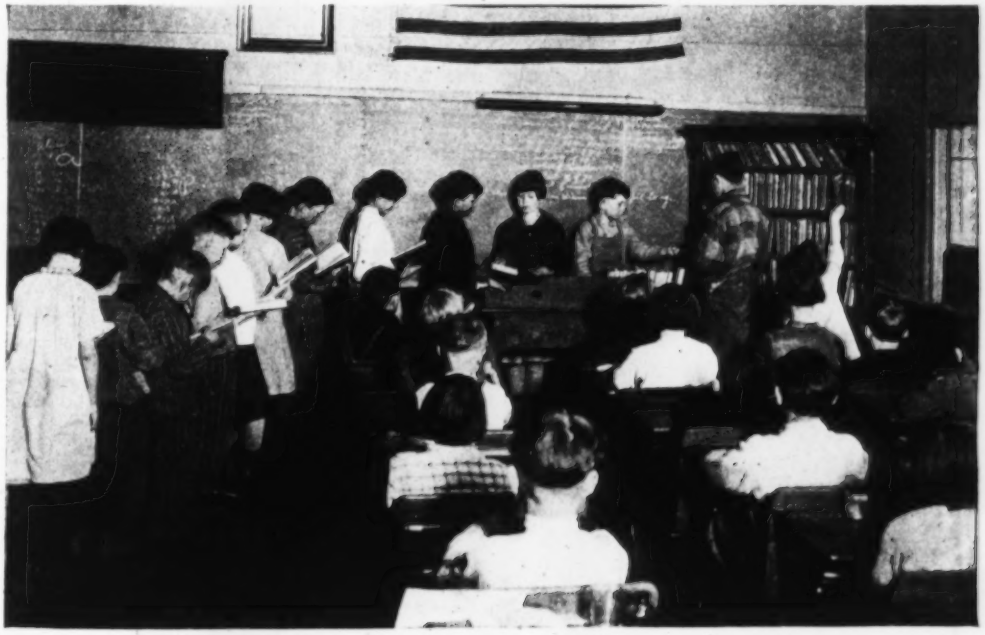
The children as well as their teachers are made welcome at the library. For over a year the children's department has had a Young People's Librarian in the adult fiction stacks each afternoon from three to five to answer the need of the young folk who have grown up in the children's room and feel strange in the adult department. Periodically, visits are made to the schools by the children's librarian. Registration blanks are distributed and the rules for the use of the library explained. *School Library Leaves*, the school bulletin of the Fort Wayne Public Library, issued by the children's department, is mailed monthly to each teacher, principal and supervisor in the city.

Instruction in the use of the library is given to all the seventh and eighth grade students each year. More than 2,200 pupils will be reached in this manner before June of this year. Each class is given two periods of instruction—one in the class room, the other at the main library or one of its branches. The instruction in the class room consists of the make-up of the book, history of books and writing, care of the book, use of the dictionary, almanac and encyclopaedia, and often an informal discussion of good books to read. When the class comes to the library the first few moments are given over to a review of the material covered in the class room, then the instruction goes on in the use of the catalog, arrangement of books on the shelves, use of the *Readers' Guide*, and finally a tour of the entire library. In the two city high schools instruction is given by the high school librarian twice each semester to the freshmen. This instruction is practically the same as that given in the eighth grade, only more detailed. At Central High School instruction in the use

A LIBRARIAN FROM THE MAIN LIBRARY HOLDS A STORY HOUR ONCE A MONTH AT EACH COUNTY BRANCH LIBRARY

of the library is also given to the public speaking classes. Reading lists were made this year for the children from the fifth to the eighth grades inclusive.

Four city schools situated in the outlying districts of Fort Wayne that do not have access to the main library or any of its branches are given special attention. Each year the children's



A SCHOOL ROOM COLLECTION. LIBRARY HOUR, EEL RIVER TOWNSHIP, SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 9.

department places a deposit of books in the school, opening the collection to the school children one morning or afternoon each week, when each class has fifteen to twenty minutes in which to select its books. Each deposit has a small collection of adult books for teachers and parents.

The County Department makes an effort to offer all rural schools in Allen County the advantages enjoyed by the city schools. At the beginning of the school year the teachers send in their requests for books. In making up the collections an endeavor is made to follow the Indiana course of study and to make each collection fit the particular school and community it serves. These collections are left in the schools for three months, after which they are changed for a new collection. All collections are delivered to the schools by the county truck. During the last school term the County Department sent out to rural schools a total of 128 collections consisting of 9,433 books. For the last four years instruction has been given to the pupils of the eight township high schools on the use of books as tools. Once a month a story hour is held at each of the county branch libraries.

Decimal Classification: Edition Twelve

By DORCAS FELLOWS, *D. C. Editor*

EDITION 12 of Decimal Classification, ready in June, contains besides many short scattered additions, the following considerable expansions: 200 Religion (increase over edition 11, 7 pages, or 35 per cent; 300 Sociology (13p. or 28 per cent); 400 Philology (5p. or 83 per cent); 590 Zoology (5p. or 100 per cent); 630 Agriculture (22p. or 46 per cent; including 634.8 Grape raising 3 p., 634.9 Forestry 8p., 635.9 Floriculture 4p., 638.1 Bee keeping 5p.); 658 Business management (9p.); 677 Textile manufactures (12p.); 680 Mechanic trades (7p. including 681 Instrument making, 6p.); 780 Music (6p.); 790 Amusements (6p.); 900 History (36p. or 36 per cent; including 940.3-.4 World war 27p., 975.5 Virginia 3p., 975.9 Florida 2p. and 978.1 Kansas 3p.)

The Index has been increased 109p. representing over 5000 new index entries, with a total of about 43,000, and the volume as a whole has been enlarged to 1213p., an increase of 255p. or 25 per cent.

Owing to the great increase in size of the work an alternative to the one-volume form is issued, i.e., two volumes—Tables and Index separate—with the following advantages: physical relief to users who find one volume, containing the complete work, too heavy for easy handling; the very great convenience of having the Index lie open at a given topic, while the various references are looked up in different parts of the Tables; opportunity to buy either Tables or Index alone instead of paying for the complete work. This last feature applies specially to the Index: copies of which alone are often entirely adequate for stack use. An added convenience can be had on order, in the shape of Denison quick reference tabs for either Tables or Index or both, on the same plan and serving the same purpose as the thumb indexes of dictionaries.

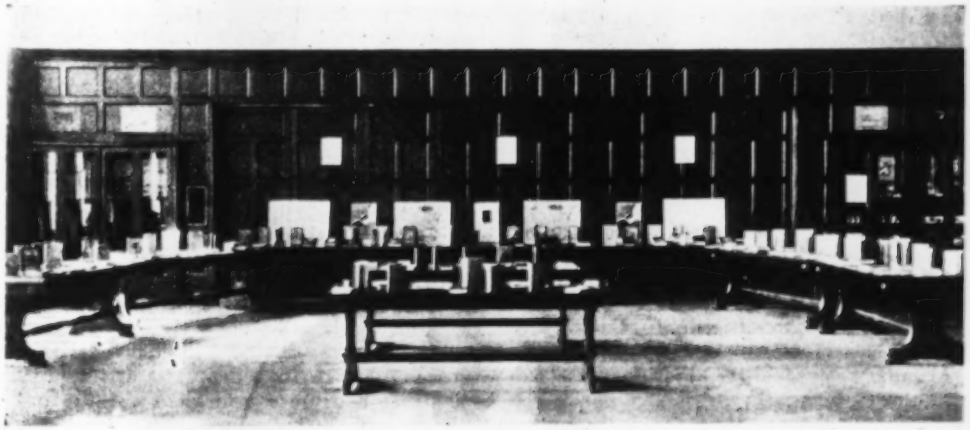
While some subjects have been developed in detail, a much larger number have been moderately or slightly developed (as time permitted) with a view to meeting the greatest possible variety of needs. In this connection may be noted D. C.'s relations with the Institut International de Bibliographie. At a conference held in Geneva in 1924 an agreement was made by the I. I. B. and the sponsors of the D. C. to harmonize to the utmost the American and European editions and thereby establish worldwide uniformity as to the meaning of numbers. To the D. C. editor was assigned the very extensive task of comparing the two editions, checking up existing differences and recommending in each case which form should be kept. In this far from completed work an attempt has been made to weigh the actual comparative value of existing variants, but at same time much emphasis has been laid on the inconvenience to which American libraries would be subjected by a change in long-used numbers, and our European collaborators have been most generous in their concessions, so generous that we can not well refuse to accept as a basis their expansions in subjects which we have not developed, making only such changes as are needed because of some divergence on their part from our general plan, or because some rearrangement of their work is imperative to provide for further development. As an outcome of this situation many expansions in edition 12 have been taken wholly or basically from I. I. B., not only as a matter of observing our agreement but in belief that worldwide harmony in use of numbers is more important than a different numbering which, if starting fresh, we might perhaps somewhat prefer from standpoints of both proportion and arrangement.

In edition 12 are expansions for some subjects not yet developed by the I. I. B., and till they have been duly accepted by that body they must be regarded as tentative, but they have been built up with a special view to such acceptance

and we expect very little change to be required except in way of further expansion.

One feature which has in a slight degree come to my notice thru correspondence (or lack of it) but which was brought to my attention more emphatically by conversations at A. L. A., is the failure of D. C. users to realize our desire to co-operate with them in developing needed subjects. It is out of the question for us to assign (as we are sometimes asked to do) to long lists of books or topics numbers already provided in the D. C. Tables and Index, but we greatly wish to know what expansions are most needed and what new topics are coming along which do not by their nature or relations fit readily into existing numbers. It is a puzzling situation that seemingly D. C. users as a whole completely fail to appreciate the fact that to have provision made for needed expansions and new subjects those responsible for new editions of D. C. must be notified. Apparently consultations are carried on by small groups, or inquiries are addressed to various persons or institutions only casually interested, and the answers may be as varied as their sources. For many years charges have been heard that D. C. was unwilling to co-operate. This is entirely a mistake and a very unfortunate impression. D. C. has desired most earnestly to co-operate but has been given few opportunities. Any one of the 14,000 libraries using D. C. should be able to locate the editor (hitherto at New York State Library, but henceforth at Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.) or the publisher, Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., whence letters would be transmitted to editor, but it is hardly reasonable to expect that we should be able to know instinctively the widely varying interests and needs of these 14,000 libraries, scattered from Maine to California, from Washington to Florida, not taking into account those in many other countries, representing every continent. Even if it should not be possible to answer all letters individually, certainly all will be carefully read and all suggestions for improving D. C. will be given careful consideration, but it should be remembered that suggestions for expansions may be at variance with each other, ranging from a very minor degree up to absolute contradiction, and co-operators must be willing to assume that if their suggestions have not been followed it is not because they have not been duly considered but because the weight of argument pointed in another direction.

One feature of the situation which must be faced is that no matter how much we may do we shall receive from users at large no recognition of the vast amount of time, study, correspondence and work which have gone into new expansions (of which always, when a new edition appears, many are still too incomplete for printing) but merely complaint of what has not been done. With a view, however, to developing the work as rapidly as possible we are constantly looking for the right material with which to build up an editorial staff, for which are needed persons with executive ability and those qualified for research work. With the unlimited reference resources to be found in the Library of Congress and other libraries in Washington, the one thing needful to extend beyond power of imagination the usefulness of D. C. is to find persons of the right type, and for these the positions available would offer many attractions. This statement is herewith made in hope that it may reach the eyes of some whose interests, tastes and education (either general or special) suggest their probable suitability for this unusual and exacting but fascinating work, which opens up unlimited opportunity, and that they will communicate on the subject, with D. C. editor: Dorcas Fellows, Library of Congress.



OVER A THOUSAND PEOPLE EXAMINED THE EXHIBIT OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ARRANGED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN EXTENSION SERVICE FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION HELD AT THE END OF APRIL.

Libraries of Western Canada

British Columbia

BRITISH Columbia, the province which occupies the entire Pacific coast of the Dominion of Canada, is an enterprising state with its provincial organization centered at Victoria on Vancouver Island, while its chief city is Vancouver, on the mainland, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific lines. Its adequate library legislation originated in 1891, with successive amendments to that act, which was, however, superseded in 1919 by the Public Libraries Act amended as late as 1924. This comprehensive act provides for a Provincial Library Commission, for a system of traveling libraries, for public library associations, and for municipal public libraries. Under this the Public Library Commission has been established with Herbert Killam as its secretary and is doing good work.

At Victoria, also, there is the provincial library of British Columbia housed in the Parliament Buildings, with 170,000 volumes under John Hosie as Provincial Librarian, and the Victoria Public Library of 47,500 volumes under Miss Margaret Jean Clay. Vancouver has its Carnegie Public Library with 40,000 volumes under E. S. Robinson, and the library of the University of British Columbia with 63,000 volumes, where John Ridington is librarian. Both these cities have other libraries in normal schools and other institutions, and half a score of other towns have minor public libraries, New Westminster standing out with a Carnegie Library building housing 10,000 volumes. There is ample room in this thriving and growing province under the stimulation of the Library Commission for large library development in the future.

Alberta

ALBERTA passed a library law in 1907, amended in 1922, authorizing the establishment of public libraries by vote of the electors for a proposed by-law and providing specifically for a grant up to three hundred dollars for books and fifty dollars for periodicals, dollar for dollar on appropriations by the Library Board, with a possibility of higher allowance in the case of cities of over 50,000 population.

Edmonton, the capital, has the provincial library, known as the Legislative Library and Provincial Archives, with 50,000 volumes under J. A. Jaffary as provincial librarian, and a public library which with its single branch contains 68,000 volumes. Here also is the University of Alberta with a library of 31,000 volumes.

Calgary, the rival city, has the Calgary Public Library with 44,000 volumes, of which Alexander Calhoun is librarian, and a governmental library of special nature, that of the Irrigation Division of the Department of the Interior, as well as libraries of less importance in educational or professional institutions. Less than half a score of other places report libraries of any character.

Saskatchewan

SASKATCHEWAN has a library act of 1906, amended in 1909, with a later amendment putting the administration of the act under the Department of Education. This legislation provides for the issue of free library debentures by cities, to cover the original cost of the library. A library board comprises the mayor and six residents, and the Act provides for a provincial grant dollar for dollar up to two hundred dollars for books, magazines and newspapers on a like appropriation by the board.

Regina, the capital, has the Legislative Reference Library of 20,000 volumes under John Hawkes, and the Public Library with 26,000 volumes, of which J. R. C. Honeyman is librarian.

Saskatoon is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan with 32,000 volumes in its library. It has a public library of 12,000 volumes and some institutional libraries. Public libraries are also to be found in Moose Jaw and half a dozen smaller towns.

Manitoba

MANITOBA, the easternmost and best known of the three "prairie provinces," has a Library Act of 1913, amended as late as 1925, which goes into curious detail. To establish a public library a vote of three-fifths of the electors is required and the library board is to consist of five members, the mayor of the town or village or the reeve of a rural community, one councilor, one public school teacher, and two resident electors. Provisions are similarly made for joint libraries for two or more divisions. Like the other two prairie provinces, the rate is limited to one mill on the dollar of assessed real and personal estate. A library committee consisting of government employees has some jurisdiction, but is without funds for extending work and is therefore not especially effective.

Winnipeg, the capital and chief city, known to many tourists from the States and the center of wheat and other trade, has the Provincial Library with 70,000 volumes, W. J. Healy being provincial librarian, a public library of 122,000

volumes with J. H. McCarthy as librarian, the library of the University of Manitoba with 49,000 volumes, and other institutional libraries. Outside this prosperous and growing city there is little public library achievement, Brandon, Selkirk, and Virden having small libraries. More attention, however, has been paid to school libraries, which have reached at least nominally wide provincial achievement, eighteen hundred school libraries being scheduled with from fifty to four hundred volumes each, tho in the absence of any effective central administration it is not improbable that many of these are repeating the experience of the New York school district law of unhappy memory.

Canadian Territories

THE Yukon is the territory of the Dominion of Canada corresponding to Alaska. It has under its territorial government a permissive law authorizing the organization of mechanics, and literary institutes on the application of thirty persons, and also a school library law permitting the school board of each district to supply a library for the use of the schools. Both of these passed in 1914. A specific law was passed in 1903 for the management of free public libraries within the city of Dawson, then a place of considerable population and importance, as a result of which the Dawson Public Library was established. The population of the Yukon territory has dwindled from 27,000 in 1901 to less than 5,000 in 1921, and there is absence of any available information as to whether a library has been maintained at Dawson. The North West Territories, the other territorial possession of the Dominion, seems to have no record of library achievement.

The Henry E. Huntington Library

WITH the death of Henry Edwards Huntington in Philadelphia on May 23 at the age of seventy-seven the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California, becomes with the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City the second great privately-owned library to pass into the possession of the American people in recent years. Deeds, dated respectively August 12, 1919, and April 3, 1922, were executed by Mr. and Mrs. Huntington by which the magnificent estate and all its treasures of books, manuscripts and paintings and an adequate fund for its growth and maintenance passed into the hands of a board of self-perpetuating trustees, in trust for the benefit of the public. A few hours after Mr. Huntington's death it was announced by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, his confidential adviser for the past fifteen years, that Mr. Huntington had set aside eight million dollars, the income from which will be used to create followships for scholars engaged in research in American and English history, for research work by the staff of the Huntington Library, and for publication of research findings.

The most important collections of the library and the history of its growth were described in some detail by George Watson Cole, librarian-emeritus of the Huntington Library, in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15, 1922 (47: 745-750). A briefer note, summarized from an account in Rider's *California*, was published in the JOURNAL for January 1, 1926, p. 24. As Dr. Cole then remarked, the Huntington Library is a marvel of library history and one of the wonders of the twentieth century, not only in the supreme value and importance of its collections but in the rapidity with which they were brought together. In fifteen years Mr. Huntington bought some twenty libraries outright, and no important sale in New York or London during that time passed without his having secured many rarities from each. Of entire libraries bought by him the most important was that of the late E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn. This contained one of the finest collections of Americana in this country and the finest collection of Shakespeare folios and quartos outside of England. The library of Beverly Chew, tho smaller in numbers, contained an unusually fine collection of English poetry. That of the late Frederic R. Halsey was rich in both Americana and English literature. Of English collections purchased outright the earliest, and one of special significance, was that of the Duke of Devonshire. It contained twenty-five books printed by William Caxton, England's first printer, and the famous Kemble-Devonshire collection of eight thousand plays. In 1917 he paid one million dollars for the Bridgewater House library, bought of the Earl of Ellesmere, and renowned in England since the days of Elizabeth. It contained two hundred illuminated manuscripts, about ten thousand historical documents and autographs, and a rich collection of plays by Shakespeare, his contemporaries and predecessors.

At the dispersal of the Robert Hoe Library Mr. Huntington acquired among other treasures his splendid copy of the Gutenberg Bible. The bulk of his important Americana came from the

American portion of the library of Mr. Christie-Miller purchased in 1916. This was one of the earliest sales of the remarkable Britwell Court Library at Burnham, England.

Among the chief treasures of the library are Caxton's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, 1474, the first book ever printed in English; the *Book of St. Albans*, 1486, the first English book printed in colors; the first edition of the *Bay Psalm Book*, 1640, the first book printed in New England; a first edition of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, for which he paid $75,000; the Ellesmere copy of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales;* the original manuscript of Franklin's *Autobiography* and of Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip*, Reade's *Cloister and the Hearth*, Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, Meredith's *Diana of the Crossways*, Mark Twain's *Prince and the Pauper*, and Thoreau's *Walden;* Aaron Burr's *Journal;* Major John André's *Journal;* and all of John Fiske's histories. The collection of printed books on California and the West Coast is second to none in its field. The library has some eight thousand books by English authors, printed in English either in England or on the Continent prior to 1641, a number equal to those in the Cambridge University Library and about half the number in the British Museum. So many of these books are represented by unique copies that no scholarly work can be successfully carried on where they are involved without recourse to the Huntington Library.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

These pictures were among those reviewed by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures from November to April, selected as films worth while seeing. Reviews of these adapted stories have appeared in the Selected Pictures Guide of the *National Board of Review Magazine*. This list brings up to date the *Selected Book-Films* list, compiled annually in November by the National Board, for Motion Picture Book Week.

AFRAID TO LOVE. From the play, *The Marriage of Kitty*, by Fred de Gressac and F. de Croisset. Stars: Clive Brook, Florence Vidor. 7 reels. Paramount.

BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT. From the novel by Rafael Sabatini. (Houghton.) Star: John Gilbert. 9 reels. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

THE BAREFOOT BOY. From the poem by John Greenleaf Whittier. 1 reel. Tiffany.

THE BELOVED ROGUE. From the life of François Villon, by Paul Bern. Star: John Barrymore. 10 reels. United Artists.

BILL AND I WENT FISHING. From the poem by Edgar A. Guest. 1 reel. American Cinema.

THE BLONDE SAINT. From the novel, *The Isle of Life*, by Stephen Whitman. Stars: Doris Kenyon, Lewis Stone. 7 reels. First National.

THE BRUTE. From the novel by Douglas Newton. Stars: Monte Blue, Leila Hyams. 7 reels. Warner.

CAMILLE. From the novel by Alexandre Dumas, fils. Star: Norma Talmadge. 9 reels. First National.

THE CANADIAN. From the play, *The Land of Promise*, by W. Somerset Maugham, novelized. Star: Thomas Meighan. 8 reels. Paramount.

CASEY AT THE BAT. From the poem by Ernest Lawrence Thayer. Star: Wallace Beery. 6 reels. Paramount.

THE CAT AND THE CANARY. From the stage play by John Willard. Star: Laura La Plante. 7 reels. Universal.

THE EAGLE OF THE SEA. From the novel, *Captain Sazarac*, by Charles Tenney Jackson. Stars: Ricardo Cortez, Florence Vidor. 8 reels. Paramount.

THE FLAMING FOREST. From the novel by James Oliver Curwood. (Cosmopolitan.) Stars: Antonio Moreno, Renee Adoree. 7 reels. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

FLESH AND THE DEVIL. From the novel, *The Undying Past*, by Hermann Sudermann. Stars: John Gilbert, Greta Garbo, Lars Hanson. 9 reels. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

THE GENERAL. From the novel by Joseph Warren. Star: Buster Keaton. 8 reels. United Artists.

THE LAST TRAIL. From the novel by Zane Grey. (Harper.) Star: Tom Mix. 6 reels. Fox.

LES MISERABLES. From the novel by Victor Hugo. French cast. 12 reels. Universal.

THE LITTLE ADVENTURESS. From the play, *The Dover Road*, by A. A. Milne, in his *Three Plays* (Putnam). Stars: Vera Reynolds, Victor Varconi. 7 reels. Producers Distributing.

THE MAGIC GARDEN. From the novel by Gene Stratton-Porter (Doubleday). Stars: Margaret Morris, Raymond Keane. 7 reels. Film Booking Office.

THE MAGICIAN. From the novel by W. Somerset Maugham. Stars: Paul Wegener, Alice Terry. 8 reels. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

MOTHER. From the novel by Kathleen Norris. Stars: Belle Bennett. 7 reels. Film Booking Office.

THE MUSIC MASTER. From the play by George S. Klein, novelized. Star: Alex B. Francis. 8 reels. Fox.

THE MYSTERIOUS RIDER. From the novel by Zane Grey. (Harper's). Star: Jack Holt. 6 reels. Paramount.

ONE INCREASING PURPOSE. From the novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson (Little). Star: Edmund Lowe. 8 reels. Fox.

THE POTTERS. From the play by J. P. McEvoy. Star: W. C. Fields. 7 reels. Paramount.

THE PRINCE OF TEMPTERS. From the novel, *The Interloper*, by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little). Star: Ben Lyon. 8 reels. First National.

RESURRECTION. From the novel by Leo Tolstoy. Stars: Dolores Del Rio, Rod La Rocque. 10 reels. United Artists.

THE SILENT RIDER. From the novel, *The Red Headed Husband*, by Katherine Newlin Burt. Star: Hoot Gibson. 6 reels. Universal.

SUMMER BACHELORS. From the novel by Warner Fabian (Liveright). Stars: Madge Bellamy, Allen Forrest. 6 reels. Fox.

TWINKLETOES. From the novel by Thomas Burke (Doran). Star: Colleen Moore. 9 reels. First National.

WHIRLWIND OF YOUTH. From the novel, *Soundings*, by A. Hamilton Gibbs (Little). Star: Lois Moran. 6 reels. Paramount.

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH. From the novel by Harold Bell Wright. Stars: Vilma Banky, Ronald Colman. 9 reels. United Artists.

The Larchmont Public Library

By ALICE L. JEWETT

Librarian Larchmont (N. Y.) Public Library

FOR the Larchmont Public Library's thirty thousand dollar building recently dedicated, funds were raised by private subscription. Mr. Edward F. Albee, president of the Keith-Albee circuit of theatres and a resident of the village, gave the generous lot and the architect, Mr. Frank A. Moore, also a resident of Larchmont, contributed his services.

The community may be justly proud of the results achieved by the public-spirited citizens who contributed in various ways to the furtherance of the village library movement. Credit is due to the Mothers' Council for stimulating the interest which led to the organization of the Free Library Association.

Upon its completion the building, with considerable equipment, and the grounds, which were landscaped by the Garden Club of Larchmont, were presented by the association to the village to be administered by a board of trustees appointed by the village trustees. The property is valued at $63,000.00.

THE EXTERIOR IS OF GREY STUCCO

THE HALL, LOOKING TOWARD THE STACK ROOM

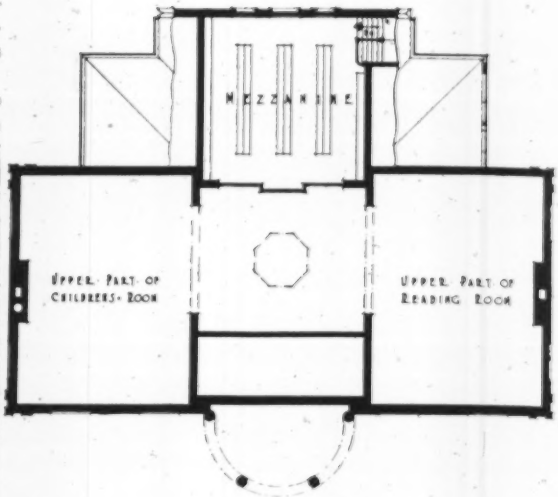
The library is centrally located on Larchmont Avenue about 200 feet from the Boston Post Road, from which it can be seen for a considerable distance. It presents an attractive and dignified appearance in its setting of wide lawns bordered with flower beds, shrubs, and tall trees, the front lawn enclosed by a low wall of concrete stone. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and twelve feet on Larchmont Avenue and is one hundred and twenty feet deep. The building is well placed about forty-four feet from the sidewalk.

The building, of hollow tile covered with light gray stucco with painted wood trim, on a low foundation of tapestry brick, is of Colonial design with a semi-circular entrance portico. The floor of the portico is of cement with tapestry brick border which is further carried out in the three low steps and in the eight-

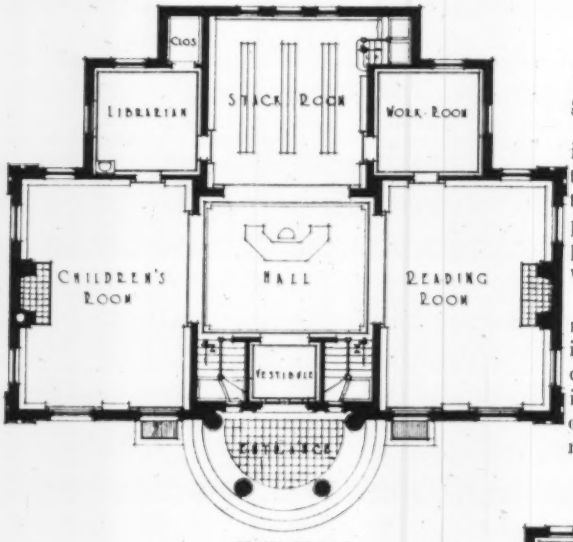
foot walk leading from the street and surrounding the portico. A two-foot ornamental railing around the portico breaks the monotony of the roof surface.

Double doors with glass panes open into a vestibule six and one-half feet by seven and one-half feet from which another pair of glass-paned doors lead into the delivery hall, eighteen feet two inches wide by twelve feet deep. The whole depth of the interior at this point is thirty-four feet two inches.

The delivery desk is placed in front of the entrance at a distance of nine feet. Directly back of the desk are three double faced floor cases set three feet apart. A stairway on the right at the rear of this stack room leads to a mezzanine reading room eighteen feet by seventeen feet four



MEZZANINE FLOOR



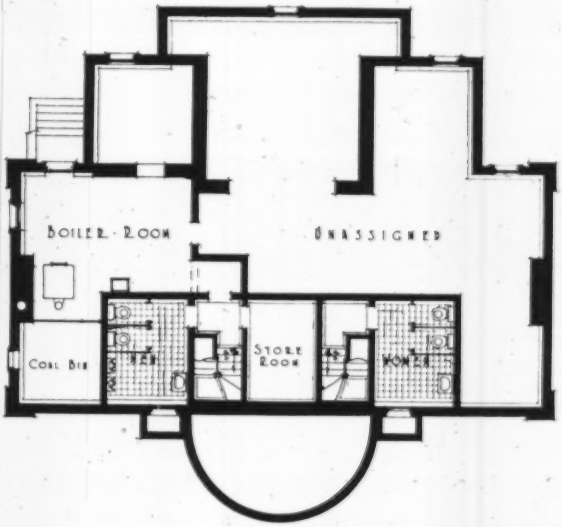
MAIN FLOOR

inches, directly over the stack. The mezzanine is open to view from the entrance, the open side being finished by a wrought iron railing with a center balcony effect. The two side walls are fitted with wall cases of standard height. The total capacity of stack and mezzanine is four thousand seven hundred volumes, which can be doubled by adding wall cases on the first floor and three double faced floor cases in the mezzanine. Space at the rear of the building allows for further expansion.

At the right of the delivery hall is the adult reading room and on the left the children's room, each nineteen feet two inches by twenty-five feet six inches, the whole giving the effect of one large room. In each room at opposite ends of the building are generous fireplaces of tapestry brick.

With the Windsor chairs, there is space in the adult reading room for only two tables, each accommodating six readers, but the additional chairs of medium height placed in convenient corners near the fireplace and periodical rack prove popular with readers.

The tables in the children's reading rooms are of two heights, twenty-four inches and twenty-six inches, with chairs of corresponding size and height. Here it is possible because of the smaller sized chairs to vary the arrangement and provide more seating space by placing a slant table



BASEMENT PLAN

with bench in front of the periodical and picture book racks.

Standard Library Bureau shelving is used thruout. The cases in the children's room are uniform in height with those in the adult room, the two top shelves of those in the children's room being covered with panels of green cork carpet hinged at the top, thus providing both bulletin boards and storage cupboards. The green of the bulletin boards here and in the wall space on each side of the delivery desk introduces needed color.

Opening from the adult reading room at the rear is the work room, eleven feet ten inches by eleven feet eight inches and in the opposite corner of the building opening from the children's room, is the librarian's office. Both rooms open also into the stacks.

The building has abundant natural light from the four low double-hinged windows on the front and on the other three sides from high windows hinged at the bottom and swinging down on chains when opened. The stacks and mezzanine are lighted by low double-hinged windows and there is an octagonal domelight of beautiful proportions over the delivery desk. The glass panes and transoms of the entrance doors and the small front windows provide additional light in the delivery hall. Small-paned windows suitable to the Colonial design are used successfully thruout the building both because of the open site and the wise and generous distribution of windows.

The semi-indirect lighting fixtures are suspended on three foot chains from the ceilings of the main rooms which are fifteen feet high; in the stacks, mezzanine, and other small rooms where the ceilings are lower, they are placed directly against the ceiling.

The flooring of the entire main floor is of rubber tiles laid on cement. The tiles are of alternating dark red and gray, eight inches square in the large rooms and six inches in the smaller rooms, with a continuous border of dark green. The red of the tiles harmonizes with the brick of the fireplaces. This flooring is the gift of Commodore James B. Ford.

The basement allows for boiler and fuel rooms, a store room, and public toilet rooms. Stairways from the delivery hall on each side of the main entrance lead to the toilet rooms. The boiler room is accessible from an outside rear door and also from the left inside stairway.

The population of the village of Larchmont was 3,915 in 1925 when the last state census was taken, and is now estimated at 4,200. The unincorporated section which the Library also serves, the residents having contributed generously to the building funds, has an estimated population of 3,500.

A CORNER IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JUNE 1, 1927

OHIO was formerly most backward among the older states in library service because its State Library was made the football of politics. It was joyfully understood by the library profession that with the coming of the present state librarian, who had made so excellent a record in Toledo, politics should be banned from library administration. In the past five years Ohio's library system has been developed until it claims rank as sixth among our forty-eight states. The home of five presidents, the birth state of two more, in every way one of the greatest of our states, it should not suffer the disgrace and calamity involved in the veto by Governor Donahey of the entire appropriation for the State Library. This would wipe out the whole library organization of the state, for the State Library does the work of the library commission of other states. Its 275,000 volumes are at the service of every citizen of the state, and 125,000 of these volumes are utilized in traveling libraries, in loans to small libraries and in issues to private citizens. Its helpfulness reaches every corner of the state, which is said to have two million of its citizens still without the local library service which the State Library is seeking under its present administration to establish everywhere. No such disaster has ever taken place in the history of American libraries as would result from this veto if no remedy is found. The only remedy is in action by the state legislature which was convened for May 31st for a short special session. Urgent appeal from all quarters may induce legislators to take the needed action. Ohio boasts one of the greatest public libraries in that of Cleveland, advancing public libraries in Cincinnati, Toledo and other cities, and others in the large centers of population, but its library development thruout the rural communities is still in process. All who believe that the American library system is one of the chief features in education—adult as well as juvenile, culture, progress and patriotism, should do everything he or she can to appeal to Ohioans to save their state, and librarians should be especially on the alert. No time can be lost if Ohio is to be saved from this disgrace and calamity.

OHIO'S progress in the past five years has indeed been notable. In 1921 only nine libraries had so much as one dollar per capita of revenue, while in 1926 forty-one were thus fortunately provided. In 1921 only twenty-five circulated as many as five books per capita, while in 1926 sixty-three were on that honor roll. It has been the wise policy of State Librarian Hirshberg not to foster small libraries which have small chance of effective service, but rather to look forward to the spread of the county library system, and two new counties have recently been added to the previous number, following the trend of development in so many other states of large area and scattered population. The tax-levying bodies have been waked up to the importance of libraries so that appropriations have been nearly doubled. This progress would have sudden estoppal in case the State Library should go, and two years of inaction, of dust in the state machinery as well as dust on the State Library shelves would mean disproportionate cost and enormous difficulty in reorganization. It is hoped, therefore, that the Governor will reconsider his decision and the legislature will take such steps as may save the State Library organization.

BALTIMORE, like Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Rochester, has a great collection of books approaching a quarter-million volumes and an extensive branch system, but no adequate central building for housing the treasures of the main library. Like these other cities, it is taking steps to remedy this defect and plans to occupy the site of the separated buildings into which the seeker for knowledge must wend his way outdoors and in, by an edifice worthy of the city. Joseph L. Wheeler, always vigorous, has already made his mark in Baltimore and now puts forward a vigorous plea for an edifice which will enable the Enoch Pratt Free Library to develop a complete system of library service impossible under present conditions. Incidentally he has set forth most interestingly the ideal for a modern library building which he would enter from the street level instead of by the multitudinous steps with which architects are wont to separate the public from the library. It should be but

few years before all these great cities "fill their manifest destinies" by completing their library systems with the crown of a worthy central library building.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard's Class of 1853, venerable indeed, was survived by a still more venerable contemporary, a member of the class of 1855, James K. Hosmer, who died last month in his ninety-fourth year, seventy-two years after graduation. Dr. Hosmer, honored by many degrees, passed these three-score years and ten in remarkably varied work. As a scholar and historian few men have covered wider fields. Naturally his interest in literature made him interested in libraries, and in 1892 he succeeded Herbert Putnam as librarian at Minneapolis, a post which he held until 1901. He was the nineteenth president of the A. L. A., elected in 1902 and presiding at the Niagara Falls conference of 1903, and, curiously, his predecessor as librarian became his successor in the presidency, Dr. Putnam being the twentieth president and presiding at the international conference at St. Louis in 1904. It is also interesting that he was preceded in the presidency by two other librarians who also have taken rank as historians, Justin Winsor, the first, and Reuben G. Thwaites, the sixteenth, president. He retired from his library post when seventy, completing forty years of literary work, for his book "Color Guard" appeared in 1864, in his thirtieth year, during the Civil War in which he served as a private in the 52nd Massachusetts Volunteers, having refused a staff appointment. During the intervening years, busy as he was as a Unitarian minister, a college professor of history, English and German, or librarian, he found time to publish a dozen books, and on his retirement he retired only into still more absorbing literary work, for in 1907 his *History of the Civil War in America* was published as two volumes in the American Nation Series. Tho gradually losing his sight, he remained so active that he suffered no less than three automobile accidents in daring street crossings. To the younger folk in the library calling who know his name he is scarcely thought of as a librarian, but the elders remember well the associations with him more than a quarter-century ago, and he has always been held in esteem by those who were honored with his friendship.

TWO noble memorials will remain to two Americans of the generation recently passing from us, both great financiers and great collectors. Like J. P. Morgan the elder, whose son has so nobly carried on his father's purposes, Henry E. Huntington devoted wealth unstinted and the productive leisure, which only the busiest of men earn, to the side vocation of bringing together a great library and housing it in a magnificent building. The treasures of the Huntington Library at San Marino, formerly a part of Pasadena, California, can only be appreciated by those who have visited that remarkable building and its remarkable contents, including, besides the collection of books, a gallery of art only less notable. Mr. Huntington gave almost carte blanche to that prince of book buyers, Dr. Rosenbach, in succession to the late George D. Smith, to obtain for him every great rarity offered at public or private sale, and in George Watson Cole Mr. Huntington found an able coadjutor as bibliographer and librarian. It is understood that Mr. Huntington has made permanent provision for the upkeep of the Huntington Library and it is said also that he has left an enormous fund for historical research, doubtless with bibliography as its basis. America has now two of the greatest of public library collections, those of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, and the two greatest private collections in the Huntington and Morgan treasure houses, both within limits placed at the service of serious students.

Two New Scandinavian Lists

NO library which has a strong Scandinavian constituency, writes Mr. J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago libraries, can well afford to be without the new catalog issued by the Library Office of the Department of Church Affairs of Norway, (Kirkedepartmentet). The title is, Katalog over Böker Skikket for Folkeboksamlinger (Catalogue of Books Suitable for Public Libraries), Oslo, 1926. Price 4 kr., about $1.

The catalog is issued as a large quarto printed in double columns on 217 pages. Titles are arranged according to the Decimal Classification, the Norwegian edition. Belles lettres (Skjönnlitteratur) follow the 900s, with author and subject index at end of volume.

Copies can be obtained by addressing Folkeboksamlingenes Ekspedisjon, Oslo, Norway.

In preparing a compilation which will be eagerly welcomed by librarians, *A History of Swedish Books, 1875-1925*, Aksel G. S. Josephson had a threefold constituency in mind: immigrants from Sweden who have access to books thru their labor and social organizations, students of Swedish literature, and business men who need information about the commerce, industry and natural resources of Sweden.

The list—the first comprehensive compilation in this field published in this country in several years—is limited to Swedish national literature. Chicago: A. L. A. 1927. 58 p.

Library Book Outlook

THE outstanding book of the past fortnight is undoubtedly Edwin Arlington Robinson's *Tristram* (811, Macmillan, $1.50), a dramatic rendering, in verse, of the age-old story of Tristram and Iseult.

Two essay-books, of different types, are *Vain Pomp and Glory*, by Abbie Graham (814, Woman's Press, $1.50), combining whimsy and common-sense, and *The Early Worm*, by Robert C. Benchley (817, Holt, $2), a volume of typically Benchleyan humor.

In the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series, there is a new volume, entitled *Demosthenes and His Influence*, by Charles Darwin Adams (880, Longmans, $1.75).

From Serfdom to Bolshevism, by Baron N. Wrangel (Biog., Lippincott, $4), is an account of the Baron's personal experiences, from 1847 to 1920, during which Russia passed from serfdom to Bolshevism. *Riata and Spurs*, by Charles A. Siringo (Biog., Houghton-Mifflin, $3), is the autobiography of a noted cowboy and range-detective of the Old West. *George Eliot and Her Times*, by Elizabeth Haldane (Biog., Appleton, $3.50), includes portraits of Dickens and Thackeray, Tennyson and Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, and the leaders of the Oxford Movement, as well as of George Eliot herself. *Henry Ford*, by J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton (Biog., Holt, $2), is a new interpretation of Henry Ford the man, the worker, and the citizen.

Travel-books proper are missing from the past fortnight's list. But we have Volume II of Howard Carter's *The Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen* (913.32, Doran, $5), which is devoted to the actual opening of the burial-chamber of the boy Pharaoh, and its tale of dazzling treasure; and Irvin S. Cobb's *Some United States* (917.3, Doran, $2.50), the ostensible aim of which is satire and humor, with none the less a common-sense basis for most of the satirical remarks.

History and Sociology offer *The Russian Revolution*, 1917-1926, by Lancelot Lawton (947, Macmillan, $7.50), which is based on official Russian publications and observations made during a long visit to Russia in 1924; *The Bridge to France*, by Edward N. Hurley (940.9, Lippincott, $5), which adds another chapter to the history of our participation in the World War by telling of the work done by the United States Shipping Board; *Declining Liberty, and Other Papers*, by John A. Ryan (304, Macmillan, $4), in which a prominent Catholic writer discusses the moral aspects of national prohibition, Fascism, equal rights for women, the teaching of evolution in the schools, and similar topics; *The Co-operative Movement in Social Work*, by William J. Norton (301, Macmillan, $3.50), a new volume in Macmillan's "Social Welfare Library"; and *Civil Liberty*, by Edith M. Phelps (347, Wilson, 90c.), a new volume in the Wilson Company's "Reference Shelf" series, having to do with freedom of expression of opinion, under the law.

New scientific books of library interest are: *Back-Yard Exploration*, by Paul G. Howes (595, Doubleday-Page, $6), a book about the wonders of the insect and small-animal world to be found in any back-yard of the North Atlantic region; *Plants of the Past*, by Frank Hale Knowlton (561, Princeton Univ. Pr., $3.50), a popular account of fossil plants; and *Television*, by Alfred Dinsdale (621.3, Pitman, $1).

Among fiction-books we find only Alice Brown's *Dear Old Templeton* (Macmillan, $2.50), in which the forty-year-old hero has an awakening and journeys to Spain in search of new experiences; and Frank L. Packard's *Two Stolen Idols* (Doran, $2), a new adventure-mystery story.

Recently-published art-books of recent publication include *Art for Amateurs and Students*, by George J. Cox (701, Doubleday-Page, $5); *The Analysis of Art*, by De Witt Henry Parker (707, Yale Univ. Pr., $4); and *Art Through the Ages: an Introduction to Its History and Significance*, by Helen Gardner (709, Harcourt-Brace, $4).

On drawing and painting, in particular, there are: *Drawing, Its History and Uses*, by W. A. S. Benson (740, Oxford Univ. Pr., $2.25); *Training in Commercial Art*, by Verney L. Danvers (740, Pitman, $5); *The Drawing and Construction of Animals*, by W. Evans Linton (740, Scribner, $3.50); *How to Draw Cartoons*, by Clare A. Briggs (741, Harper, $3); *Construction-Drawing:* a Text-Book of Architectural Drawing for the Building-Trades, by Joseph Brahdy (744, Van Nostrand, $2.50); *Fashion Drawing and Design: a Practical Manual*, by Luie M. Chadwick (745, Scribner, $6); *Scene-Painting and Bulletin-Art*, by Frank H. Atkinson (750, Drake, $4); *The Art of Water Color Painting*, by E. Barnard Lintott (751, Scribner, $7.50); and *Practical Pictorial Composition*, by Edwin G. Lutz (759, Scribner, $2), a guide to the appreciation of pictures.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL

Brooklyn Public Library

Library Organizations

American Library Association

FOR A. L. A. delegates arriving in Toronto on Sunday, June 19, and wishing information, direction, or advice, the Toronto Public Library will open an office in the Public Reference Library at College and St. George Streets (entrance St. George Street); telephone no. Trinity 1476. This will be open from 9-12, and 2-5. Mr. R. S. Moody will be in charge.

New York Catalogers Group

THE New York Regional Catalogers Group held a dinner meeting on April 29. Miss Monrad, president, presiding. Eighty-five members and guests were present. The annual reports of the committees were presented: Miss Simpson, Brooklyn Botanical Garden Library, chairman of the Committee for Special Libraries; Miss Patton, Yale University Library, chairman of the Rules and Membership Committee; Miss Keller, Documents Division, New York Public Library, chairman A. L. A. Relations Committee; Miss Hinman, New York Public Library, secretary-treasurer. Miss MacPherson, New York City College Library, chairman of the Program Committee, was unable to be present.

A final report on the finances and the roll of membership could not be made until after the meeting, but up to April 28 there were reported sixty-one new members, bringing the number of members up to about two hundred.

Miss Prescott, Columbia University Library, chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced the nomination of Mr. Linn R. Blanchard, head cataloger, Princeton University, as president and Mrs. Hazel D. Moses, of the New York Public Library, as secretary-treasurer.

The topic for discussion was the status of the professional librarian. Dr. George A. Works, professor of rural education, Cornell University, generously gave his time to come down and talk to the group, and Mr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, led the discussion which is reported on page 577.

The Group extends its hearty thanks and appreciation to the speakers for giving their time and presenting this problem before their group. There are not many members who will fail to watch eagerly for the appearance of the report as Mr. Works' outline of this one chapter showed that the Committee had concerned itself with the vital problems of the university library and the definite recommendations made must be of value.

Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Catalogers

A DINNER meeting of the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Cataloguers, Classifiers and Bibliographers was held in Washington at the club house of the American Association of University Women on the evening of April 9.

Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Ellen A. Hedrick, District of Columbia; vice-chairman, Edmund A. Freeman, Bureau of Railway Economics; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nathalie M. Bennett, Smithsonian Institution; advisory committee: Mary L. Dinwiddie, University of Virginia; Harriet W. Pierson, Library of Congress; Naomi Johnson, University of Maryland.

The speakers of the evening included Miss Pierson who read an original sketch portraying the trials of the cataloger, entitled "Back to the Farm." Mr. Juul Dieserud spoke on the problems of cataloging, giving humorous personal experiences.

Co-operative cataloging was discussed by Dr. E. C. Richardson. He outlined the A.L.A. plan of co-operation, mentioned the benefits to be obtained by the use of Dewey numbers on L.C. cards and urged further standardization of subject headings. Frequent allusions were made to Mr. Hall's paper which had just appeared in the *A.L.A. Bulletin*, and in the discussion which followed, Mr. Hall commented on his article in some detail.

Virginia Library Association

THE Virginia Library Association's annual meeting, held at the University of Virginia, May 12-13 was one of the most profitable in the history of the Association.

The first general session at ten o'clock was called to order by the President. The address of welcome was by Dr. J. C. Metcalf, Dean of the Graduate Department of the University of Virginia, followed by a cordial greeting from Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

At the first general session, presided over by Mary Louise Dinwiddie, assistant librarian of the University of Virginia, there were three most interesting addresses on different phases of library work. The first by Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia, entitled "Meeting the Reading Needs of Our Rural People," was an enlightening discussion of the county library situation in Virginia, with well

presented findings showing clearly the great need for arousing interest in library work in Virginia.

Followed Dr. Kathleen Bruce, professor of history in the College of William and Mary, who demonstrated the aid that Virginia libraries may give the historical student, and called attention to the importance of securing early historical material which is of priceless value to a research worker.

William Corbin, librarian of Smithsonian Institution, in a most charming manner spoke on "What Shall We Read?" outlining the various types of books which should form the basis of one's general reading, likewise the foundation of the books we should purchase for our libraries.

College, public, and high school librarians, and catalogers held separate round table meetings. The College Section, presided over by Earl G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary, heard with much interest Mr. Lester J. Cappon, Research Associate in History at the University of Virginia, on the bibliography of Southern history since 1865. Mr. Cappon is, at present, preparing such a bibliography and his address was in the nature of a review of the work he is doing. At the round table conference which followed many important questions in the life of a college library were discussed.

The Public Library Section, presided over by C. Vernon Eddy, librarian of the Handley Library, Winchester, Va., discussed library extension under the leadership of George B. Zehmer and George Eustler, both of the Extension Division of the University of Virginia. Then Mrs. C. Nelson Beck of Shadwell spoke on the county library situation in Albemarle, and Miss Sarah J. Robinson of Richmond on school extension.

Catalogers assembled under the leadership of Ellen A. Hedrick, chairman of the Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia Regional Group of Cataloguers, Classifiers and Bibliographers, and Wilmer L. Hall, assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, chairman of the Virginia Cataloguers group. This session was devoted to a round table and discussion of the various questions which form the proposed program of the A. L. A. Catalog Section at the Toronto Conference.

Susie Wills, children's librarian of the Charlottesville Library, led the round table for high school librarians with an interesting account of how she teaches the high school children the use of the library. This was followed by the discussion of a number of questions of prime importance to high school libraries.

At the final meeting of the conference Miss Dinwiddie outlined interestingly the history of the Virginia Library Association from its beginning to the present time, and endeavored to point out some of the things by which the association may advance to greater usefulness in the State.

Officers for the coming year are: President, Earl G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary; vice-presidents, Pearl Hinesley, Roanoke (Va.) Public Library, and Virginia Harnsberger, State Teachers College, Harrisonburg, Va.; secretary, Mary Louise Dinwiddie, University of Virginia.

A banquet, at which the speakers were Paul G. McIntire of the University of Virginia who told of his recent journey in the Orient, and Mary D. Pretlow of Norfolk whose subject was "The Gentle Public," and a post-conference visit to Monticello were among the social features which contributed to the value of the meeting.

Pittsburgh Library Club

A LIBRARY club has recently been organized in Pittsburgh to encourage social and professional intercourse among librarians and those interested in library work. There were over a hundred present at its inauguration and such enthusiasm was shown that the future of the organization promises well. The following officers of the Pittsburgh Library Club were elected: President, J. Howard Dice, librarian, University of Pittsburgh; vice-president, Caroline Lauman, librarian of the Sewickley Public Library; secretary, Alice T. McGirr, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; treasurer, Phebe G. Pomeroy, Peabody High School; members of the executive committee, Charles E. Wright, librarian, Duquesne Public Library; Waller I. Bullock, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and Jessie Callan, librarian of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, Traffic Department.

Florida Library Association

GEORGE B. UTLEY and Cora Miltimore outline the early days and later history of the Florida Library Association in the second issue of the *Florida Library Bulletin* (v. 2, no. 1). The Association was presumably organized in 1901. The first meeting attended by Mr. Utley after he went to Jacksonville in 1905 was held at Miami in December, 1905, in connection with the Florida Educational Association, as librarians were not numerous enough to hold an independent conference. Carolyn Palmer, librarian of Stetson, was president, and was probably the only person in the state devoting entire time to library work, previous to the opening of the Jacksonville Public Library. She was re-elected president, but was soon after stricken with a fatal illness. At the next meeting in St. Augustine in December, 1906, Mr. Utley was elected president. Mollie Gibson of Jacksonville read an excellent paper on library

work for children, probably the first address ever given on this subject in the state. The paper was given before the main body of the Educational Association, but it was recognized that she was representing the Florida Library Association. The same procedure was followed at the meeting in St. Petersburg in January, 1908, when the officers were re-elected. At the meeting in Gainesville in December, 1908, Mary Anthorp, librarian of the State College for Women, gave a paper on "Reference Work with College Students," and was elected president. The next meeting was held in De Land, by invitation of the John B. Stetson University, about the end of 1909. In January, 1911, Mr. Utley went to Chicago to take up his work as secretary of the A. L. A. The Florida association became dormant and remained so until after the World War.

To most of its present members the Florida Library Association will not date back farther than the 1920 meeting, says Miss Miltimore in taking up the story again. The call for the meeting was sent out by Miss Stelle of the Tampa Public Library. The Sorosis Club of Orlando sponsored the meeting, and the delegates were all entertained at Duke Hall. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and J. F. Marron of the Jacksonville Public Library elected president. The second meeting was held at Ocala in April, 1921, at which the most important question under discussion was the bill before the state legislature creating a state library commission for Florida. The bill did not pass this session of the legislature, but the publicity generated at this meeting stood it in good stead when the next bill was introduced. Miss Stelle was elected president at this meeting. Affiliation with the Southeastern and American Library associations was approved at the third meeting, held in Tampa in April, 1922, and incidentally celebrating the fifth birthday of the library of that community. Louise Gamsby of Ocala was elected president. The question of libraries working with schools in the matter of required reading courses and discussion of another unsuccessful library commission bill were paramount at the fourth annual meeting, held in De Land in April, 1923. Miss Miltimore was elected president. Before the next meeting at St. Petersburg in April, 1924, an attempt was made to get a complete list of all libraries in the state with revised statistics. School and library work were discussed, and Miss Miltimore was re-elected president. The meeting at Orlando in March, 1925, was the largest in the history of the association. Adult education was discussed, as well as another pending commission bill. Mrs. Anne Van Ness Brown of the Sanford Public Library was elected president. The passage of the bill creating the State Library Board in April, 1925, was the cause of great rejoicing at the seventh annual session held at the Memorial Library, Eustis, early in April of 1926. Mrs. Brown was again in the chair at the opening of the eighth annual meeting held at the Flagler Memorial Library in Miami last March 3 and 4. Over one hundred delegates were present, setting a new record. Olive Brumbaugh of Orlando, editor of the *Florida Library Bulletin*, was elected president.

Tennessee Library Association

THE Tennessee Library Association met at Gatlinburg, in the Smoky Mountains, from April 28th to 30th, the President, Jesse Cunningham, of Cossitt Library, Memphis, presiding.

At a business session Mr. Charles H. Stone, Peabody College Library, Nashville, reported on the Atlantic City Conference, and at the first general session the two chief speakers were Mrs. Carl Brakebill, vice-president of the Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc., and Matthew S. Dudgeon of Milwaukee. Mr. Dudgeon spoke on adult education and illustrated his talk with pamphlets and posters. An interesting discussion followed. After the meeting several native mountaineers came in and held a "music makin'." Their lively fiddling and singing made a suitable accompaniment to the dancing of a small mountain boy, son of the chief fiddler.

A series of round tables occupied most of the second day, and in the evening the vice-president, Flavel Wilkin of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, presided at one of the most interesting meetings the Association has ever had. Elizabeth Moreland told of her work in organizing a school library in Hancock County. There is not a foot of railroad in the entire county, and many of the road are impassable half of the year, but all the books circulate and all the people read. Nora Crimmins of Chattanooga gave an instructive summary, "Types of Tennessee Libraries." Aletha M. Bonner, librarian of the Tennessee Federation of Music Clubs, made a very earnest appeal for a better musical balance to the library shelves. Her account of unannounced visits to various libraries was most amusing.

Officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville; vice-president, Adelaide C. Powell, Chattanooga Public Library; secretary, Elizabeth Moreland, University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Library, Knoxville.

New Mexico Association

NEW MEXICO has been aroused and interest in libraries extended thruout the state by a visit from Miss Julia W. Merrill of the A. L. A.

Extension Committee who was in the state from April 20th to April 28th. She spoke in five different cities and towns in various parts of the state and addressed three of the four district conferences of the Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition to this, Miss Merrill spoke at a dinner of people known thruout the state, at Albuquerque, to the students of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, to a group of leaders in local affairs at Las Cruces, at the movies at Gallup, and at several luncheons and dinners.

At a called meeting of the New Mexico Library Association at Santa Fé, on the 26th, Miss Merrill summed up the steps in the library development of a state, saying that New Mexico had reached the stage where it was ready for a unified library program, looking toward legislation for a state supported agency that would give help and advice to libraries not yet strong enough to stand on their own feet, and which would develop county libraries in the rural districts.

At this meeting, the constitution was read and amended, and the president was authorized to appoint a library council of representative people in various lines thruout the state to consider plans for promoting library service in New Mexico. This was felt to be the next step toward educating the state for legislative action. Miss Goree,* the president, reported the printing of the library laws of New Mexico, part of the bill for which had been paid by the Library Extension Department of the New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs. This will be a most useful publication, as calls are constantly coming from people in the rural districts, asking if there is any way of their establishing libraries. Three of the libraries reported a beginning of county work, Santa Fé, Raton and Las Vegas.

There were present at this meeting three times as many as at the regular meeting in November, and several different parts of the state were represented which had not sent delegates before.

During the informal conferences, which followed and preceded the formal meeting, plans for publicity were discussed. The news notes of New Mexico libraries go out every month to all the papers. Library subjects are being used for the writing of feature stories in the journalism course at State College, and the leading monthly of the state has asked for a library story each month. A radio talk is given each month at State College, and the Extension Division sends out a book-shelf every two weeks, consisting of titles and notes from the college librarian.

* In connection with her article on New Mexico in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April 1, Miss Margery Bedinger was wrongly described as president of the Association. We are glad to make correction here.—Ed. L. J.

California Library Association

A JOINT meeting of the first, second and third districts held at Asilomar April 22nd to 24th, combined a week-end of recreation with the informal discussion of library problems. Accordingly, Miss Mary Barmby and Miss Clara Dills, in charge of the meeting, with Miss Edith Coulter as general secretary, arranged a series of round tables. Mrs. Elizabeth Madison of the Oakland city schools library had charge of a round table for school librarians, many of whom took advantage of the week end meeting to attend. Speakers at this group included Mrs. Madison, Miss Elizabeth Patton of Berkeley, Miss Margaret Girdner of San Francisco, and Miss Faith Smith of the Lange Library of Education of the University of California; subjects ranged from the organization of school librarians in the northern section to the interesting data on high school libraries that are being compiled from the returns of questionnaires sent out from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A second round table was on personnel problems, led by Miss Coulter who reviewed the report on the *Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions;* Mabel Gillis, assistant state librarian, also spoke on this subject. The round tables on circulation and school record problems were in charge of Miss Susan T. Smith of Sacramento and Miss Jean Baird of the Alameda County Free Library, respectively. A costume party featuring the librarian of the "gay nineties" was held one evening, and Sunday morning Dr. Harold Heath of Stanford University gave a most interesting outdoor lecture on the many interesting scientific facts connected with the Monterey Bay region.

The Seventh District held a luncheon meeting at the Eureka Inn on April 30th with Ida M. Reagan, Humboldt county librarian, and Elizabeth Ripley, her assistant, in charge. C. Edward Graves, of the Humboldt State Teachers College, gave a very worthwhile talk on his course in recreational reading and also on his interesting experiment in sending out "literary merit" and "personal enjoyment" ballots to various library staffs, to discover if there is a "central tendency" in estimating the personal and literary values obtained from the reading of any given book. Mrs. R. W. Swetman of the Arcata Reading Club outlined the aims and work of her organization and reviewed the various books studied by the club during the winter. For the first time since the organization of the seventh district, Del Norte county was represented at the meeting, with librarians from Crescent City in attendance.

HAZEL G. GIBSON, *Secretary.*

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

"Ask me Another" in Publicity

SEVERAL libraries are utilizing the present question-and-answer enthusiasm for publicity purposes.

"When was the New Bedford Library open for use? What state has a library in every town? How many magazines does this library take? Where are the branches located? What bequests pay for library books? When was this building erected as a City Hall? How long can books be kept out?" Most intelligent people should be able to get 75 per cent on these questions, says the New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library in introducing a list of twenty-five questions in its *Quarterly Bulletin* for April. Probably many readers will bolster their percentage by giving the (apparently) correct answer to the fourteenth question: "Do you know that over 200 school rooms are supplied with library books?"

Foreign Language Press Publicity

PUBLICITY in the foreign language press outranks all other forms, having behind it the authority, the responsibility and the approbation of the editor, writes Eleanor E. Ledbetter of the Cleveland Public Library, former chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign-Born, in the *Christian Science Monitor*, in its issue for March 23. The library which is already established as an element in the immigrant community may expect all its news to be of interest, but the library which has still to win its place must frame every bit of its publicity with reference to the particular racial group to which the publication is addressed. In the beginning the papers whose space permits will willingly publish extensive articles about community branches, illustrating them if cuts are available. The follow-up is in the hands of the librarian.

Statistics of circulation are good if they feature by comparison or contrast the language of the paper. There is always interest in "what our people read," and how much they read in comparison with other races. Lists of new books in the language are always news, and are sure of a place, of a good heading and often of editorial comment. Series of book reviews have been published by Cleveland papers, each review discussing the works of an author, with special reference to those in the library. Displays in the library, whether of fabrics, postage stamps, wood carvings, or picture postcards, are interesting to the people from whose country they come. Assistants, and even pages, who speak a language should be given personal mention. "The librarian who sends in the notice will often be surprised to find it expanded into a statement about Miss So-and-So, 'daughter of our well-known fellow-countryman, Attorney A. or Doctor B.' For social distinctions loom large in the immigrant community."

General articles on libraries and library work have been sent out thru the Foreign Language Information Service. A series furnished by the A.L.A. Committee in 1926 were reported as published 124 times in seven languages. The most popular theme proved to be "County Libraries and Book Wagons," and that article was published even in Spalato, Jugoslavia. Articles broadcast thru the Service are translated by that organization, and this fact often insures their use. Local libraries, however, will do best to submit their articles in English. The editor is used to translation and is more sure of the meaning of an English article than of an attempt at translation by some person who lacks grammatical training. It is permissible to send the same article at the same time to rival papers, since the editors, in translating, will use different phraseology, different emphasis and add different comment.

Development of Catholic Libraries

ORGANIZATION of a college library, the reading of a college man, and library standards for Catholic elementary and high schools were topics of discussion on the second day of the meeting of the Catholic Educational Association of Pennsylvania, held at Scranton last December 27 and 28. The papers are published in the Association *Bulletin* for March. Francis E. Fitzgerald, librarian of St. Thomas College, Scranton, adds a well-selected bibliography to his paper on "How to Organize a Library." Rev. Sister M. Annunciata of College Misericordia, Dallas, Texas, in discussing "The Standardization of Libraries in the Elementary and High Schools," assured her hearers that the model school library she described was not "a library in Utopia but a room in which to teach students to love literature and to read effectively their mother-tongue." "The College Man and His Reading" was considered by Rev. Brother Felician-Patrick, also of St. Thomas College.

Library Projects for Children

INSTRUCTION in the use of the library, as well as tactful intimation on the part of teachers and librarians of the vicarious adventure to be secured thru the pages of a good book, must be a part of the child's experience before he leaves school, says Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, in introducing a series of outlines and projects worked out by the Department of Work with Children of that library. They are published in an illustrated and indexed pamphlet of seventy-two pages, entitled *Public Library Service to Elementary Schools*. These lesson outlines have been proven under varying conditions with classes from public, parochial and private schools, states Gladys S. Case, principal of Work with Children. Each lesson represents a method of approach to the use and enjoyment of books and libraries, and are brought together here as suggestions of what may be done. "When reading becomes an established habit, it is necessary to make of it an intelligent performance rather than a time-consuming, non-thinking process. Learning to read is much more than the acquiring of a mental skill. To turn to books for inspiration, information or enjoyment, requires an assurance that these things may be found there, and the ability and opportunity to make them one's own."

The first section on the Appreciation Hour is preceded by a series of suggestions to the children's librarian in her work with neighboring schools, especially as to making a business-like schedule which will not only suit the convenience of the teacher but allow for the maximum of interest and activity on the part of the pupil. The Appreciation Hours outlined are intended for a fourth-grade class. Suggestions are made for linking up the subject of the talk with pictures, music, and museum objects, as well as with other books. The sea and lighthouses, music, biography, and two long series on the appreciation of the work of Kipling and the approach to the enjoyment of poetry make up this section, concluding with a talk on the art of story-telling.

Transition is then made from the appreciation of books to the technique of their use, with sections on "Lessons on the Use of Books and of Libraries," outlining lessons adapted for grades ranging from the third to the eighth, and "Enriched Curricula Suggestions," evolved in work with classes of superior children and dealing with paper, printing, illustrating, and the history of the book. A chapter on reading for certificates discusses this device to stimulate and sustain interest in reading among children of upper grades who have acquired the technique of reading, but not the habit, with suggestions to teachers for keeping records and awarding certificates. Finally, the scope of the work is extended outside the school to include relations with parent-teacher associations, with a practical outline of a talk to be given to such an association.

History of Library Extension

IN their origin travelling libraries are essentially British, writes Laura A. Janzow in her introduction to the section on library extension work in *The Library Without the Walls*, reprints of papers and addresses, a book which forms the sixth of a series of "Classics of American Librarianship" (Wilson, $2.25). The series as a whole is edited by Arthur E. Bostwick. Miss Janzow selected and annotated the papers in this volume. Travelling libraries were in use as early as 1810 in parish work in Scotland. In 1877 they are found in Melbourne, Australia. Later, educational libraries were sent out from Oxford University, England. In his monograph on *Public Libraries and Popular Education* Professor Herbert B. Adams makes reference to the adoption of this principle by the state of New York, the first such library being sent out there in 1893.

Library extension aims to supply to every one, either thru its own resources or by co-operation with other affiliated agencies, what each community or individual needs. Usefulness is the test by which methods and results must be judged. Miss Janzow's selection of papers is intended to trace the growth and acceptance of this idea. The missionary spirit which has for its object the intellectual good of mankind pursued in educational plans is the general theme of Josephus Nelson Larned's address on "The Mission and Missionaries of the Book" given at the annual University Convocation of the State of New York, June 25, 1896. Practical statistics on the growth of travelling libraries are given in the paper prepared by Frank A. Hutchins, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, to be read at the Chautauqua Conference of the A.L.A. in July 1898. "The pioneer travelling library went out from the New York State Library on its first journey Feb. 8, 1893," he wrote. "It was soon followed by others. In 1895 the legislatures of Iowa and Michigan made appropriations to establish such libraries. In 1896 they were established in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In 1897 they were started in New Jersey, and new systems were founded in states which had other systems. Since the beginning of the year 1898, other centres have been made in Alabama, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Minnesota, California, Oregon,

Washington, and probably other states. . . . The great recent development of the work is due to that new but most powerful factor in our educational life—the women's club. . . . A number of railway and express companies send books to the employes along their lines. Among these are the B. & O. and the Boston & Albany railways, the American and the Wells, Fargo & Co. express companies."

How to get the library to the people, how to get books to the people, and the real aim and purpose of the library are discussed at length in the next paper on "Library Extension" by Edward A. Birge, then a trustee of the Madison (Wis.) Public Library and later president of the State University, read at the Wisconsin Library Association meeting at Beloit, February 23, 1905. Finally, a symposium contributed to the LIBRARY JOURNAL in 1905 in response to a questionnaire sent to thirteen large libraries usefully presents the extension of library service thru allied agencies.

Library Planning in Great Britain

WALTER A. BRISCOE'S *Library Planning* (London: Grafton, 8s. 6d.) is in the main a record of post-war activities so far as library buildings are concerned, states the author. Exception is made for the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, the history of which is outlined elsewhere in this number, on the ground that it "still stands regarded as the finest example of modern municipal library architecture and construction in the United Kingdom." The building was opened in 1911. American visitors to the Library Association conference in September will be able to judge of the building for themselves, since Glasgow is included in their itinerary of places to be visited during the tour prior to the meeting. Plans, photographs and architects' drawings are given for the four branch buildings of the Nottingham Public Library, which will probably also be visited. The Northern Branch Library, Bulwell, Nottingham, was the first library building erected in England since the war and cost £8,500, donated by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Miners' Welfare Fund. The entrance, which "stands out boldly both in the design and in reality," may be objected to by experts, says Mr. Briscoe, "on the ground that it is out of character with the rest of the 'style,' but it serves its purpose in being prominent, as an invitation to enter here." Plans for radiating stacks still appear frequently. Several plans show the expedients adopted by some library committees in converting a library from closed shelves to open access.

British National Libraries

BESIDES England, each of the three other countries making up the British Isles possesses a state endowed and maintained library. The oldest is the one which most recently has been turned into a national library. This is the venerable library at Edinburgh, known for centuries as the Advocates' Library, which has now become the National Library of Scotland, says W. C. Berwick Sayers, chief librarian of the Croydon (England) Public Libraries, in his contribution on "Library Resources Outside London," to Ernest A. Baker's *The Uses of Libraries* (University of London Press, 10s. 6d.).

The former Advocates' Library was established in 1682, originally as a law library. It has many rich special collections, notably on old Spanish books, the history and antiquities of the Northern nations, and on the Reformation. Law is still its strongest feature, but Scottish subjects, including incunabula, early printing, civil and ecclesiastical history, poetry, etc., bulk large. Altogether there are at present about 75,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 3,300 manuscripts. The library became the National Library of Scotland owing to the munificence of Andrew Grant, who in 1924 endowed it substantially. It receives books under the Copy Tax.

Wales established its National Library at Aberystwyth as recently as 1907. This library contains the finest Welsh collections that exist, altho there are fine collections of books on and in the Welsh language in the Cardiff and Swansea Public Libraries. It is general in character, and is open freely to all serious students, besides which it supplies books to isolated students in the Principality. The total stock of the library consists of 100,000 books, 50,000 deeds and other documents, 5,000 manuscripts, and a large collection of maps, prints, and drawings which are mostly topographical.

The National Library of Ireland, in Dublin, was originally the state-maintained library of the Royal Dublin Society. It became the National Library in 1890. Unlike the two libraries just described, it does not receive books under the Copyright Acts, that privilege having been granted earlier to the library of Trinity College, Dublin, which is but a few minutes' walk distant, and its funds for the purchase of books are small when the character of the library is considered. It contains about 350,000 volumes, and is accessible to the general public.

The British Museum, the national library of England, is the subject of two chapters in *The Uses of Libraries*.

The Carnegie Trust and British Library Development

BY the end of 1927 the long record of public library construction which was initiated in Great Britain in 1883 by Andrew Carnegie by the erection of the Public Library in Dunfermline should be complete, except for the libraries of Exeter, Burnley, and Merthyr Tydvil. New buildings were opened last year at Grantham and Gateshead in addition to the Llanelly Library, remodelled by H. A. Gold, advisory architect to the Trustees. By the end of the year the library at York was structurally all but complete and good progress has since been made with the new central Pembroke library in (Dublin). The record of construction also includes several branch buildings.

In future the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, as it states in the annual report for 1926, will abandon the policy of building grants and will offer assistance in book purchase to medium and small-sized towns, provided the Local Authority decides to adopt a forward policy in levying a higher rate for a better book collection and a more thoroly trained staff. A grant of £5,000 over a period of five years has been made to Belfast, for instance, not only because it has shown an effort to bring up the service of the library to a prescribed level of efficiency on accepted modern lines, but because the City Authority has approved in principle the conception of a regionalized service thruout Northern Ireland, to include municipal and county libraries, the library of Queen's University, and even a number of other privately owned collections. Grants to county libraries are made on similar conditions. It was originally intended that grants made during 1926 should be limited to the counties which were pioneers in the pre-Act period. It soon became apparent, however, that some of the earlier schemes were not developing so fast as some of the later schemes. The more active of the younger schemes have been given the priority which they appeared to deserve. The largest grants were of £2000 to Kent and £1000 to Fife. Statistics for the Central Library for Students in London with the daughter organizations in Dunfermline and Dublin show a large increase of issues to borough and county libraries, especially the latter, and a drop in issues to individuals and classes. The Board of Education report will show whether or not the British Government will recognize the importance of the work of the Central Library in the form of an annual grant.

The policy of making grants for the establishment of nucleus libraries in well-established clubs for boys and girls came into operation last autumn. It is intended that the club shall serve as a bridge from the school to the public library and the continuation or adult class. Two hundred and six grants, involving the sum of about £7590, were made. The most popular books with boys' clubs have proved to be the Sherlock Holmes series, and the works of P. G. Wodehouse, Edgar Wallace, and "Sapper." In the non-fiction section, books on wireless were in great demand. The works of Maud Diver, Sir Philip Gibbs, and Ian Hay were popular with the girls. H.R.H. Prince Henry has accepted the office of president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

The equipment of a pioneer adult education college at Harlech (North Wales) is regarded as the outstanding experiment of the year. The purpose of this institution is to provide short finishing courses for the more advanced students in adult classes for whom university scholarships cannot be obtained, to enable tutors to enjoy short periods of private study in close personal contact with a small body of selected students, and to provide accommodation for week-end and summer schools. The trustees' grant is limited to the equipment of the institution, the rest of the capital cost and all maintenance charges being met from other contributions.

Two important reports are awaited with interest. The proposal to organize a comprehensive inquiry into the function of the public museum as a factor in education was announced in last year's report. The necessary machinery has been set up and the main lines of the inquiry sketched out by Sir Henry Miers, former vice-chancellor and principal of Manchester University. The report of the Departmental Committee on the Public Library Service will find the Library Association ready to adopt and give effect to its recommendations.

Free on Request

The National Research Council of Washington, D. C., has issued a series of sixteen papers in regard to the opportunities for a career in research in one and another of the fields of the biological and physical sciences. The papers have been prepared by men of recognized pre-eminence in their respective fields and are addressed to college students seeking information to guide them in the choice of a career. The Council is having a number of sets of these papers bound in book form and will be glad to send a copy to any library requesting it upon receipt of postage (mailing weight two pounds). Requests should be addressed to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary, National Research Council, B and 21st Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Among Librarians

Hazel Clark, 1914 Western Reserve, has resigned as librarian at Ocean City, N. J., to become County Librarian for Burlington County, N. J.

Stella R. Clemence, now in charge of the book distribution of the American Library in Paris, has been research assistant for Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington.

Harry R. Datz has returned to the Library Bureau Division of Remington Rand, Inc., in his former capacity as manager of the Library Service Department.

Angus Fletcher has succeeded Robert Wilberforce as director of the British Library of Information. Mr. Wilberforce resigned from the Library in order to take up a position under the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, which has its headquarters in Paris.

Iva Glessner, 1923 Wisconsin, formerly assistant at the Waterloo (Ia.) Public Library, and since 1923 assistant in the adult department of the Sioux City Public Library, appointed acting head of that department. Claire Stilson, formerly of the Concordia (Kan.) Public Library and the Kellogg Library at Emporia, appointed assistant in the same department.

Agnes C. Hansen, 1914 Pratt, who has been in charge of the cataloging department of the American Library in Paris since December, 1924, has returned to this country for a year's study. She is temporarily succeeded by Helen M. Ranson who returns early in June to her post as reviser in the catalog department of the University of Minnesota Library, and who will be relieved by Helen M. Norris, 1920 New York State, now of the University of Minnesota Library.

Zoltán Haraszti will give a course in the history of books and printing, thruout next year at the Simmons College School of Library Science. Dr. Haraszti is editor of the Boston Public Library's monthly, *More Books*.

Marie A. Hellmuth, who has had charge of the periodicals room of the American Library in Paris, has returned to resume her position at the Chillicothe (Ohio) Public Library.

Cora Hendee, 1914 Western Reserve, has resigned her position at the State University of Iowa to become librarian of the Public Library, Highland Park, Ill.

James Kendall Hosmer, librarian, teacher and historian, died at the age of 93, on May 11, after two weeks' serious illness. Dr. Hosmer, who graduated from Harvard in 1855, had been Unitarian pastor at Deerfield for six years and had served in the Civil War before becoming professor of English at Antioch in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed professor of English and history at the University of Missouri and in 1874 professor of English and German literature at Washington University, a post he held until 1892, when he became librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. In 1902-1903 he was A. L. A. President and in 1904 was given the title of librarian emeritus of Minneapolis, when he resigned from the librarianship to devote himself to the writing of American history.

Mary Kauffmann, A.B., Radcliffe, 1926 Simmons, of the Princeton cataloging staff, will join the Simmons Library School faculty in September as an additional instructor in cataloging and bibliography.

Harry L. Koopman of Brown University on the first page of his *The Narragansett Country*; Glimpses of the Past (Providence, 1927) quotes the lamentation of the poet Cowper that "Lands intersected by a narrow frith abhor each other." Narragansett Bay furnishes an excellent example of such a frith or ford, and "while the people on the opposite sides of the bay can hardly be said to abhor each other," says Mr. Koopman, "their history has been more like that of their neighbor States than of each other. Rhode Island on the east of Narragansett Bay is virtually an extension of the Pilgrim country, and its life has been an extension of the Pilgrim life." In three essays he talks (almost literally so, since they were first given over the air from WLSI, the Lincoln Studios) charmingly and interestingly of the early days, the superstitions and romance, and the oustanding personalities —Roger Williams, James McSparran, and Gilbert Stuart—of the Narrangansett country. The book comprises fifty-five pages, bound in gray boards with a paper label, and pointed fore and aft with end papers by S. R. Burleigh setting forth a "Map of Washington or the Old South County of R. I."

Mrs. John Ridington, wife of the chief librarian of the University of British Columbia, died in Vancouver at the end of April, of heart disease. Mr. Ridington asks the numerous library friends to whom he has not been able to write individually to accept this notice instead of a personal communication.

Mabel Rieley, 1917 Western Reserve, who has been in Europe during the winter, succeeds Hazel Clark, librarian of the Ocean City (N. J.) Free Public Library.

Hjordis Roseth 1919-20 New York State, is returning to Canada as librarian of the Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.

Etta Lois Russell, who completed fifty years of service at the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library on May 14, celebrated that event at the library with her friends and the public at large who were invited to a reception by the trustees. Staff and trustees also presented to Miss Russell a purse of gold. For the past twenty years Miss Russell has been assistant librarian, previous to which she was occupied chiefly with cataloging and classification. Five times she has been acting librarian and has several times declined the librarianship which was offered her.

Frances H. Sims, 1907 Simmons, has been assigned to the compilation of a union catalogue of all the books on American law in Paris, in both public and private collections. Miss Sims has had cataloging and librarian experience in the Columbia University Library, the Denver Public Library, the Aberdeen Public Library, the Library of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, and the Denver public school system.

Harriet B. Smith, 1911 Western Reserve, has resigned her position in the Cleveland Public Library, and, with her family, has moved to San Diego, Calif.

Marion E. Weeks, who has had experience in the cataloging departments of both the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, is now acting as first assistant in the cataloging department of the American Library in Paris.

Dorothy Wightman, 1921 Western Reserve, is now librarian of the Jennings County Library, North Vernon, Ind.

Hazel Whitworth, 1925 Simmons, will leave the Frick Art Reference Library in New York in September to become librarian of the Marquand Art Library at Princeton University.

Further appointments in the class of 1927 of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science are as follows: Dorothy L. Cobb, in charge of Columbia sub-branch of the New York Public Library, Columbia University, New York; Margaret J. Douglas, assistant librarian, Lincoln School of Teachers' College, New York City; Madeline B. Flewwelling, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library; Estelle V. Olsen and Corinne F. Schread return to the New York Public Library; Helen I. Sinclair, assistant cataloger, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.

Current Literature and Bibliography

In the Current Periodicals

ADMINISTRATION, LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

American Library in Paris. Year book, 1927. pap. 104p.

ARCHÆOLOGY

Crossley, E. W. The value of the publications of the archæological societies to a public library. *Lib. Association Record.* n.s. 5: 12-18. 1927.

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Birmingham's new public library. LIB. JOUR. 52: 533-536.

BOOK REVIEWING

Bowen, N. H. Book reviewing. *Michigan Lib. Bull.* 18: 71-76. 1927.

BOOKS AND READING

Brown, C. H. Fundamentals in reading: reflections. *Libraries.* 32: 163-166. 1927.

Graves, C. E. Measuring personal enjoyment and literary merit in books—a preliminary report. *Libraries.* 32:166-169. 1927.

Haft, D. M. General reading for high school and college libraries. *South Dakota Lib. Bull.* 13:6-8. 1927.

School curriculum and reading (symposium). *South Dakota Lib. Bull.* 13: 12-15. 1927.

BOOKWAGONS

Portland extension work via book wagons. *Christian Science Monitor.* April 13, 1927. p. 6.

"BROWSING ROOMS." *See* UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES. *See* SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Thirteenth annual report (for the year ending 31st December, 1926) submitted by the Executive Committee to the Trustees on Friday, 11th March, 1927. Edinburgh: Constable. pap. 110p.

CATALOGING

Goold, C. L. The intricacies of subject cross references. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 93-97.

CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS

Newcombe, Luxmoore. A national book pool. *Lib. Review.* 1:10-13. 1927.

CHILDREN, LIBRARY WORK WITH. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CLASSIFICATION

Chiu, A. K. Classification in China. LIB. JOUR. 52:409-414. 1927.

CO-OPERATION, LIBRARY

Richardson, E. C. International library co-operation and our local problems. Part III. *Libraries.* 32:159-162. 1927.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

ONTARIO

Van Patten, Nathan. College and university libraries of Ontario. LIB. JOUR. 52:457-461. 1927.

See also UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Cowley, J. D. The future of county libraries. *Lib. Association Record.* n.s. 5: 36-43. 1927.

Ogilvie, Alfred. The county library circle. *Lib. Review.* 1: 15-17. 1927.

CALIFORNIA

Ferguson, M. J. Blazing trails. *Lib. Review.* 1: 7-9. 1927.

GREAT BRITAIN

County libraries. County Councils Association. *Official Gazette.* 22:72-73. (1927).

SUMMER SCHOOL
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OREGON

Marvin, Cornelia. Some aspects of county library work. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 70-78.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Harrison, G. B. The place of the National Home-Reading Union in the public library system. *Lib. Association Record.* n.s.5: 27-35.

EXHIBITS

Smith, E. M. Albany library exhibit. LIB. JOUR. 52:456, 471. 1927.

See also PUBLICITY.

EXTENSION WORK. *See* LIBRARY EXTENSION.

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Miltimore, Cora. Later days of the Florida Library Association. *Florida Lib. Bull.* 1:3-9. 1927.

Utley, G. B. Early days of the Florida Library Association. *Florida Lib. Bull.* 1:1-2. 1927.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

McDowell, E. R. The selection and arrangement of state documents. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 78-84.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Lathrop, R. M. What constitutes a well balanced library in a high school. *Michigan Lib. Bull.* 18: 95-98. 1927.

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HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Hospital library service in Ohio. *Ohio Libs.* 1: n.p. (No. 19, 4p.) 1927.

Pomeroy, Elizabeth, Book therapy in veterans' hospitals. U. S. Veterans' Bureau. *Medical Bull.* 3: 231-235. 1927.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Bishop, Merrill. Library instruction in San Antonio junior high schools. LIB. JOUR. 52:418-419. 1927.

Moore, A. R. Teaching the use of the library. *Libraries.* 32:207-211. 1927.

INTELLIGENCE TESTS

Reese, Rena. Intelligence tests tested. *Libraries.* 32: 220-226. 1927.

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Tai, T. C. Modern library development and its relation to scholarship. *Chinese Social and Political Science Review.* 11:124-141. 1927.

CANADA

Libraries of East Canadian provinces. LIB. JOUR. 52:525-526.

EAST (FAR EAST)

Phillips, H. E. Lost libraries of the ancient East. *Librarian and Book World.* 16: 213-314. 1927.

UNITED STATES

Wallace, Eugenia. In the library world. *Independent Woman.* 6:9-11; 36. 1927.

Wilson, L. R. *The Library in the Advancing South.* Chapel Hill, N. C.: Author. 11p.

See also PUBLIC LIBRARIES; SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Davidson, L. M., A. L. Brown, Karl Brown, D. J. Haykin, and L. D. Condit, *comps.* Public library administration in the United States, 1918-1925; a partial bibliography. LIB. JOUR. 52:472-477.

See also SHEFFIELD (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LIBRARY EXTENSION

McColvin, L. R. *Library extension work and publicity.* London: Grafton. 242p. 10s. 6d.

See also BOOKWAGONS.

LIBRARY PLANNING

Briscoe, W. A. *Library Planning;* a compilation designed to assist in the planning, equipment, and development of new libraries, and the reconstruction of old ones. London: Grafton. cl. 141p. illus. plans. 8s. 6d.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

The Lookout from the Denver Public Library is the first of a series to be issued occasionally. Number 1 of Volume 1 comprises 162 pages bound in stiff paper.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Barney, K. W. The working stock of a live library. *New Hampshire Public Libraries Bull.* 23:9. 1927.

Bonner, M. F. Index to library reference lists. *Bull. of Bibl.* 13: 25-27. 1927.

Principal contents of the library press December, 1926-March, 1927. *Bull. of Bibl.* 13:31-34. 1927.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Blake, George. The boy in the library. *Lib. Review.* 1:4-7. 1927.

Bush, Sadie. Poetry and children. *Ontario Lib. Review and Book-Selection Guide.* 11:64-66. 1927.

Jackson, B. W. On re-reading the classics. *Ontario Lib. Review and Book-Selection Guide.* 11: 66-68. 1927.

MacEwen, V. M. Conversations in which I have taken part. *Ontario Lib. Review and Book-Selection Guide.* 11:69-71. 1927.

Oliphant, M. C. Books for the adolescent. *Michigan Lib. Bull.* 18: 77-79.

Wainwright, Margaret. The gentle art of weeding. *Ontario Lib. Review and Book Selection Guide.* 11: 68-69. 1927.

LOCAL HISTORY

Thompson, A. H. Libraries and the study of local history. *Lib. Association Record.* n.s. 5: 1-11.

ONTARIO. *See* COLLEGE LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ONTARIO; PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ONTARIO.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Proceedings of the seventeenth annual conference . . . . [June 14-17, 1926] and reports of the business session held in Seattle, 1925. pap. 137p. [1927].

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

Pages 101-116 of the Pacific Northwest Library Association *Proceedings* for 1926 are devoted to papers and discussion on the relation of libraries to parent-teacher associations.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

GREAT BRITAIN

Lamb, J. P. Suggestions to a new outlook. *Lib. Assistant.* 20:101-107. 1927.

MINNESOTA

Statistics of public libraries for the year ending June, 1926. *Minnesota Lib. Notes and News.* 8: 202-206.

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Carson, W. O. Public libraries of Ontario. LIB. JOUR. 52:451-456. 1927.

UNITED STATES

Dana, J. C. Changes in library methods in a changing world. *Libraries.* 32:215-219. 1927.

Hansen, I. M., and H. L. Wheeler, *comps.* Statistics of American libraries. LIB. JOUR. 52:511-525. 1927.

PUBLICITY

"Ask me another." New Bedford (Mass.) Public Library. *Quarterly Bull.* April 1927. p. 323-324.

Eldridge, B. L. The educational value of the bulletin in the school library. *Libraries.* 32:258-259. 1927.

McColvin, L. R. *Library Extension Work and Publicity.* London: Grafton. cl. 232p. 10s. 6d.

See also EXHIBITS.

Wilcox, Leila. The great unreached. *Michigan Lib. Bull.* 18:31-33. 1927.

REFERENCE WORK

Conner, Martha. What a reference librarian should know. LIB. JOUR. 52:415-418. 1927.

PITMAN'S NEW BOOKS

The Science of Pattern Construction for Garment Makers. 456 pages, with over 300 diagrams, half leather, gilt, $13.00. By B. W. Poole.
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Commercial Photography. 144+xii pages, 34 illus., $2.00. By David Charles, Late Head to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.
The author has had more than 25 years' experience as a professional photographer, and gives many examples of the difficult subjects which may be encountered by the worker producing photographs for advertising and other commercial purposes.

Photographic Chemicals and Chemistry. 124 pages, $1.50. By J. Southworth and T. L. Bentley.
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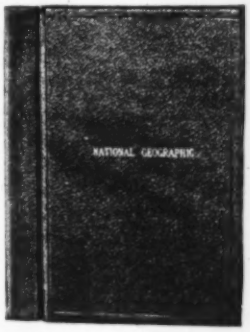

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ROCHESTER (VT.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Tinkham, Mrs. P. C. Rochester Public Library. Vermont Free Public Library Dept. of the State Bd. of Ed. *Bull.* 22:42-44.

SALARIES

A.L.A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities. Salary statistics junior and senior high school libraries. *A.L.A. Bull.* 21:74-75. 1927.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Baker, F. N., and others. References on school libraries, 1920-1926. New York State Library. 73p. (Bull. no. 876).

Casford, E. L. Ethical and moral guidance in the school library. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 62-69.

See also INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES.

SHEFFIELD (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Lamb, J. P. Reconstructing a city library system. *Library Association Record.* n.s. 5: 19-26. 1927.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Bruère, Henry. Library service for the manufacturer. *Industrial Canada.* April 1927. p. 43-45.

Hyde, D. W., jr. When business goes to the library. *Special Libraries.* 18: 103-106. Reprinted from *Nation's Business*, April 1927. Reprinted as 13p. separate by Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

The May 1927 issue of the *Wilson Bulletin* (v. 3, no. 5) is a Business Library Number, with articles by Adelaide Hasse, Mary W. Dietrichson, Marian C. Manley, Ethel Cleland, and others.

PHILADELPHIA

Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity. Directory of the libraries of Philadelphia and vicinity. 1926. 4th ed. 24p. 50c. 1927.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Carlson, P. G. Library instruction in South Dakota. *South Dakota Lib. Bull.* 13: 9-11. 1927.

Mitchell, S. B. Education for librarianship. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 35-44.

See also INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES.

TRAPPIST LIBRARY, GETHSEMANI, KY.

Bay, J. C. The Trappist Library at Our Lady of Gethsemani, Kentucky. *American Collector.* 4: 9-15. 1927.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Ridington, John. "Browsing rooms" in university libraries. Pacific Northwest Lib. Assn. *Proceedings.* 1926. p. 53-57.

See also COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Opportunities

Wanted, August 1, for Carleton College Library, an assistant librarian to take charge of Severance collection of the social sciences and to conduct course in library science for college credit. State training, experience, and salary expected. Give references. Apply W. M. Patton, director, Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minnesota.

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Man, library school graduate with B.L.S. and M.A. degrees and five years' experience as cataloger in large university library, desires position as head of catalog department or teacher of cataloging and classification. Salary expected at least $2200. M. W. 11.

Cataloger with library school training wants position in September in or near New York. C. L. 11.

Young woman wishes position as head of small public or college library, assistant librarian, or head of high school library. College graduate with six weeks' library school training. Experience in public and college library. Available on June first. Y. V. 11.

Young woman wants position in a New York City special library, preferably an art library. College and library school graduate. Experienced in special library, knows four languages, and has done some writing. W. N. 11.

College graduate with summer library school training and four years' experience, two of them as assistant librarian of a college library, wants summer position. R. R. 11.

A college librarian (woman) wishes temporary summer position. University and library school graduate with seven years' experience some of it in public library. Prefers New England or the Southeast, but would consider other localities. C. W. 11.

Young woman graduate of a university and library school with college library experience, desires a public or college library position M. N. 11.

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Librarian, with both school and public library experience, would like position during July and August. J. A. 11.

Librarian, college graduate, with library training and seven years' experience wants position as high school librarian. Z.R. 11.

Children's librarian with college and library school training and nine years' library experience in both general and children's work desires a position. Prefers children's work. M.L. 11.

Wanted by student with two years of experience in Smith College Library, position for the summer months. J. A. 11.

Wanted, position as head of circulation department or as chief librarian of a small library by highly trained and experienced librarian—woman. O. J. 11.

Catalogs Received

The XVIth Century. Part III. Natural sciences, voyages, and supplement. Vienna: Gilhofer and Ranschburg. 93 p. illus. Catalogue 203).

Industrial arts, catalog of secondhand books and prints. Part 1. Generalities on the industrial arts, ornamental prints and drawings. Frankfort on Main: Joseph Baer and Co. 140p. 29 plates. (Catalogue no. 734).

A catalogue of books on miscellaneous subjects including first editions of nineteenth and twentieth century authors . . . . New York (41a E. 47th St.): Edgar H. Wells & Co. (No. 19).

Boletin bibliografico del movimento de libros antiguos y modernos. Madrid (Travesïa del Arsenal 1): [Estate of] Gabriel Molina. 1927. 160+2 p.

Botanik. Mineralogie . . . . Scientias naturales et œconomicæ [before 1800]. München: Dultz & Co. (Antiquariats-Katalog 60, 61, 62).

French's catalogue of plays. New York: Samuel French, 1927. 300 p.

A catalogue of rare and valuable books . . . bibles, theology, bibliography, history, literature, etc., etc.. London (New Bond St. W. 1): Bernard Quaritch. April 1927. 136p. No. 408.

Early medical works II. Medical books in general. Collected works. Munich (Ottostr. 3a.): J. Halle. 110p. Catalogue 61.

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